The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,331.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
Second do.	4½ „	„
Third and succeeding	2½ „	„

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), will despatch the S. S. "Arcot," 1,782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander E. M. Burke, as above from Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 22nd October. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 22 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 15th October, and on MONDAY, the 18th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. Abyssinia, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. T. Hart, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd October 1875 at 4 P. M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Galle	2
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	5
„ Mangalore	26	„ Madras	7
„ Cannanore	27	„ Coconada	9
„ Tellicherry	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Calicut	28	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Beypore	28	„ Callingapatam	11
„ Cochin	29	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppey	29	„ False Point	12
„ Tuticorin	31	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
„ Colombo Nov.	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. Euphrates, 808 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Muscat	29	„ Fao	10
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
Nov.			
„ Linga	2	„ Linga	17
„ Bahrein	3	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Bushire	4	„ Jask	20
„ Fao	6	„ Guader	22
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Kurrachee	26
Arrive Busreh	7	„ BOMBAY Arrive	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. Euphrates, 808 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. India, 1060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 25th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawul, Mangalore, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. Kurrachee, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 26th October 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	23	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-40

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

- INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
- ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
- SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
- ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
- AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
- INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	8th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	1 th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

The P. and O. Co.'s S S Avoca, (1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P.) Captain J. H. Tosbock, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 10TH NOVEMBER.

The Anchor Line Steamer Europa, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., Captain Mackay, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, from BOMBAY about the 10th November. This steamer has superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

The following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

Notice.—Consignees per Steamer Guy Mannering are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

Consignees of Cargo per S. S. Europa, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless PASSED by the CAPTAIN before DEPARTURE of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. pa. Euro

Bombay, 18th October 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Moteechund Dewchund and Seskurd Otumchund, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Vundravun Etchalall.

Shares in the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos 2055 and 2056.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at No. 2, Mahim.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Scott, Esquire, the same consists of rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, platedware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, bread basket, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished household furniture such as sets of dining and camp tables, sideboards, dining-room chairs, single, double and treble light hanging and table kerosine lamps circular, pier, wine, and side tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnots, bookshelves, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, clocks, carpets, pictures, flower vases, brass fourpost bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a Boudoir Grand Piano by "Collard and Collard," a Handsome English built open carriage for a pair or single, a fast trotting flea-bitten Australian Mare, a fine Milch cow with calf, &c., at No. 162, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Malcolm McPherson, Esq., changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M. at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Branson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable ferns, orchids, lycopodias, roses, honey-suckle, Jukes' pea, stephanotis, Australian firs, gardenias, jasminoides, brangainvilliers, marantas, bigonias, hayas, poireas, petreas, volubilis cacta, cellocacias, geraniums, pelargoniums, passion flowers, branmontia, grandiflora, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-class English-built open Carriage by "Robert Ness," with a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, (over 15 hands.) and a set brass mounted harness, complete.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4½ P.M., by order of Mortgagee Pannaumna and Tackchund Coopa, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabaee, widow of the late Ballojee Gungajee and Ramjee Ballajee.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Byculla Packady Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, and bounded on the East by Byculla Packady Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the house of Ghatee Bapoo and on the south by the house of Bendoo Gondee and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 44 feet in length.

SALE OF PATHANEE TURBANS.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 2 P. M., on account of concerned.

1 Bale Pathanee Turbans, assorted colours, 70 to 125 long.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS,
INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES
PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM,
DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.—Mr. Alexander Primrose has been ADMITTED a PARTNER of our Firm from THIS DATE.

ALSTONS & Co.

Mangalore, 1st July 1875.

Notice.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Grand Arsenal, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, on account of Government, a QUANTITY of TIMBER SCANTLING, LEATHER CUTTING, SALTPETRE, SULPHUR, GUNPOWDER, and UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Terms of Sale—25 per cent. deposit on the Lots being knocked down, which will be forfeited if the Lots are not removed within THREE DAYS.

J. H. REID, Lieut. Colonel,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, Grand Arsenal, 19th October 1875.

The Regular Quarterly Communication of the GRAND LODGE of ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONS in India will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Cumballa Hill Road, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at P.M.

All Masons (S. C) who are interested in the VISIT of H. R. H THE PRINCE OF WALES to Bombay are invited to attend.

By Order of the M. W. The Grand Master Mason of all Scottish Freemasonry in India,

H. G. ROWELL,
Grand Secretary.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7	4
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8¼ ft. by 10 ...	8	14
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13	4
7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0	10 ft. by 10 ...	11	4
7 ft. by 10½ ...	8	8			

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs.	as.		Each Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7½ ft. by 7½ ...	4	12
6½ ft. by 6½ ...	3	12	7½ ft. by 9 ...	5	12
6 ft. by 8 ...	4	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6 ft. by 9 ...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	7	10
6 ft. by 10 ...	5	8	7½ ft. by 13 ...	8	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	4	8	24 in. by 24 ...	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	per doz. Rs.	as.		per doz. Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20 ...	3	12	24 in. by 24 ...	4	12

TOWELS.

32 in. by 32...	per doz. Rs. 7	8
32 in. by 45...	„ „ 10	8
32 in. by 54...	„ „ 12	8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS,
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS,
TROUSERING AND SHIKAR STUFFS.
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT.
J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

FOR OFFICE & TRAVELLERS' USE.

TIN JAPANNED BOXES, MADE OF SOLID BLOCK TIN IN DIFFERENT SIZES, WITH HOBBS' AND BRAMAH'S PATENT SAFETY LOCK, AND EXTRA KEYS.

DESPATCH BOX, 16 inches broad, 11 inches wide, 6 inches high, with Tray.

DESPATCH BOX, 14 inches broad, 10 inches wide, 5 inches high, with Tray.

DESPATCH BOX, 16 inches broad, 11 inches wide, 6 inches high, with Tray and extra compartment in lid.

DESPATCH BOX, 15 inches broad, 11 inches wide, 6 inches high, with Tray, Inkstand and Patent Lock.

DESPATCH BOX, 19 inches broad, 13 inches wide, 7 inches high, with Tray, 2 Inkstands and Portefeuille.

JAPANNED METALLIC A. B. C. DESPATCH CASES.

A. B. C. DESPATCH CASE, 13 inches broad, 13 inches wide, 16 inches high, with Patent Lock.

A. B. C. DESPATCH CASE, 24 inches broad, 13 inches wide, 17 inches high, with Patent Lock.

POLISHED WOOD CABINETS.

BLACK WALNUT CABINET, with 3 Drawers, 12 inches broad, 9 inches wide, 12 inches high, very neat.

BLACK WALNUT CABINET, with 2 Drawers, 12 inches broad, 6 inches wide, 10 inches high, highly polished.

BLACK WALNUT CABINET, with 5 Drawers, 14 inches broad, 9 inches wide, 20 inches high, quite unique.

OAK CABINET, with 3 Drawers, 8 inches broad, 7 inches wide, 10 inches high, plain and pretty.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.
Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TUESDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 5-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Trio and Chorus "The Chough and Crow"...Bishop ...The Glee Society.
Baritone Solo ..."The Warrior Bold"......Adams.
Pianoforte Duet "Guillaume Tell"......Rossini.
Contralto Solo "The Storm"......Hullah.
Chorus......"The Carnovale"......Rossini. The Glee Society.

PART II.

Glee ......"Where art thou, Beam of Light?"......Bishop....The Glee Society.
Baritone Solo ..."The King and the Beggar Maid"......Levey.
Pianoforte Solo..."Where the Bee Sucks"...Benedict...Mr Lock Gray.
Contralto Solo ..."I think on thee in the night" ...... J. L. Gray
Glee......"Sleep gentle lady" ...... The Glee Society.
Solo and Chorus."National Song" ...... The Glee Society.

TICKETS at SOUNDY & Co. and at the TOWN HALL.
FRONT SEATS, Rs. 2, BACK SEATS, Re 1.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS :

- Introduction.
- Report of the Baroda Commission of 1873.
- Proceedings before the Commission of 1875.
- Resolution of the Government of India.
  - Report of the European Commissioners.
  - Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
- Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

For Sale at Cost Prices.—

Fine Cream Laid Demy	18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy	18 by 23.

Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

For Sale—A Diving Suit and Apparatus. Apply to

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE.

No. 27, Apollo Street.

For Sale—Two Steel Cylinders, for 11 inch diameter Rams, each fitted with Glands, Bolts, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
3, Church Lane.

Now Ready,

MOUNTED INFANTRY, AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"

A SERIO-COMIC VERSION OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS, ILLUSTRATED BY "CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

Rates of Subscription (*in advance.*)

	12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil......Rs.	22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

Christening, Wedding and Birth-Day Presents:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED,
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
SUPERFINE CARD BOARDS,
SUITABLE FOR
INVITATION AND ADMISSION CARDS,
DRAWING AND PICTURE MOUNTS,
&c., &c.

CARTE DE VISITE MOUNTS

SUPERIOR ALBUMENIZED PAPER.

FANCY ORNAMENTAL BALL PROGRAMMES OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

BALL PROGRAMME PENCILS TO MATCH.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

The Chowk Hotel, Matheran.— Jeevanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel Matheran, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now OPENED.

Terms—Moderate.

JEEVANJEE & Co.

2nd October, 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

For Sale, at our Godowns:—

	Quarts.	Pints. 2 doz.
CHAMPAGNE—F. THERSTAPPEN	Rs. 33	36
SPARKLING HOCK	„ 30	33
Do. MOSELLE	„ 32	35

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

The Pharmacy Department of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS, In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family,* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS (INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS), IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES, Of every description.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES, Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS, With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological, Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!

National Song.

Composed by BRINLEY RICHARDS.

Song with Words and Piano Accompaniment	Rs. 2-0
Pianoforte, arrangement by Brinley Richards	„ 2-0
Pianoforte, easy arrangement by B. Richards	„ 1-8
Pianoforte, easy Duet by B. Richards	„ 2-0
* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered by Smallwood	„ 0-8
Pianoforte, very easy, "Home Treasures"	„ 1-4
* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered, "Dew Drops"	Rs. 0-8
Arranged for Military Band	„ 3-0
Arranged for Orchestral Band	„ 3-0

*The arrangements marked * are also suitable for the Harmonium.*

NEW LISTS OF POPULAR SONGS AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard........ from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500

Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart......from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450

Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart ...... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

Harmoniums, and American Organs.

Solid Oak 5 Octaves, New Broad-reed with 2 blowers Rs. 100 to	120
Solid Mahogany ditto ditto ditto	140
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, 3 Stops, Wind Indicator and 2 Blowers ...... Rs.	200
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ, Five-Octaves, Double Reed, Five Stops, Self adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case. Panelled front and sides, best finish......Cash	500

The New Alexandre Organ.

S. ROSE & CO. ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 3 Stops ...... Rs.	400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 8 Stops—1, Flute; 2, Lieblich Gedact; 3, Dulciana; 4, Vox Humana; 5, Ganba; 6, Diapason; 7, Principal; 8, Subbass; Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained. Nett Cash ...... Rs.	800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins ...	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120
Guitars ...	„ „ 25 to „ 85
Banjos ...	„ „ 12 to „ 45
Tambourines	„ „ 4 to „ 20
English Concertinas	„ „ 63 to „ 250
Anglo-German and German Concertinas ...	„ „ 15 to „ 46
Flutinas and Accordeons...	„ „ 3 to „ 64
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmonium, in Travelling Case, complete ...	from Rs. 120 to Rs 160
Fifes, with G. S. Keys ...	„ „ 15 to „ 30
Flageolets	„ „ 2 to „ 25
Flutes, with G. S. Keys ...	„ „ 20 to „ 64
Clarionets...	from Rs. 0 to Rs. 88
Triangles, with Beater ...	„ „ 5 to „ 10
Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	„ 2
Ballad Horns ...	5 „ 110
Hand Organs	„ „ „ 5
Cornets...	„ „ 30 to „ 100
Post Horns	„ „ 5 to „ 15

Military Band Instruments. { Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon application to S. Rose & Co.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Musical Boxes, { S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with New Patent Winder. A List of Tunes, with Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application to

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1876.

OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :	POONA :
4, Hummum Street.	East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co. guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, and *above 50 for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that all Orders be directed to our Bombay Establishment.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
EAST STREET, POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing. These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S. M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs, and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE just Received a Consignment of Fashionable FELT HATS of the best quality and make.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is now well-known for its style and comfortable fit.

Black Dress Suits......	Rs. 70
Superior Do. lined rich Silk......	80
Superfine Black or Blue Frock Coat.	40
Superior Do	45
Superfine Black or Blue Morning Coats......from	36
Superfine Black Dress Waistcoat...	12
White Dress......	5
Frock Coats made from Black or Blue Twill, Dice pattern, Basket or Rib Coatings...from Rs. 30 to	45
Morning or Visiting Coats of the above materials, lined with Silk, bound or stitched edges, from Rs. 35 to	45

TROWSERINGS.

Super Black Dress......	Rs. 20
Superior Do made from the finest Black Doe	24
A choice selection of Trowserings in Plain and Fancy Stripes, Checks, Diagonals, or plain Colours, from......Rs. 11 to	16
Bedford Cord, Whip Cord, and Fashionable Riding Tweeds, Rs. 18 &	20

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS, &c.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

Wanted, an Overseer, qualified to Survey and Level, prepare Plans and Estimates and supervise Works.

Salary Rs. (100) One Hundred per mensem.

Applications to be forwarded to the Undersigned with Testimonials.

J. E. HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

NOTICES.

Notice.—To be Sold Cheap—One LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, One FIRE ENGINE, Seven CHAIN PUMPS, Two ROAD ROLLERS.

For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

J. E. HODGSON, Secretary.
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

Copperplate Printing, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

Notice.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant, on account of the DEWALLEE HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS. PAYN, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 11th October 1875.

General Agency.—The Undersigned, late Brokers and General Suppliers to Messrs. W. Watson & Co., of Bombay, respectfully beg to intimate that they have now established themselves as GENERAL AGENTS.

They undertake to act as Agents in Bombay for local and Up-Country Constituents, make purchases of Stores and other articles, at cheap rates, guaranteeing superior quality of all Goods supplied by them, amongst which may be mentioned Wines, Spirits, Stores of all descriptions, Metals, Timbers, Clothing, &c.

They receive produce and articles of General Commerce from Up-Country for disposal in Bombay or Exportation to Europe.

They further beg to intimate that they undertake to land, pass through the Custom House, and forward Kit, Luggage, Parcels, &c. to their destination, and act, in point of fact, as General Agents.

M. F. CASH & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons of well Seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January 1876.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th September 1875.

Volkart's United Press Company, Limited.—The Call demanded at the Meeting held on the 16th instant will be TAKEN by Messrs. HEERJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE and COWASJEE JEHANJEER at the Registered Office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, from 1 to 3 P.M.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay, 16th October 1875.

The Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1875, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1875.

2nd. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 20th October 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

Prospectus.—Central Asian Trading Company, Limited.

CAPITAL £1,20 000,
With power to increase.
In 12,000 Shares of £10, or Rs. 100 Each.

Managing Director Pro. Tem.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
Manager—T. RUSSELL, Esq.

As soon as a sufficient number of shares have been taken up a full Board of Directors will be elected.

Bankers in the Punjab, "The Punjab Bank, Limited."
Do. London, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Calcutta, "The Delhi and London Bank, Ld."
Do. Bombay, "The National Bank of India, Ld."

Agent in England { GEORGE HOLME, Esq., President Derby Chamber of Commerce.

Agents in Bombay—Messrs. FORBES & Co.
Agents in Calcutta—Messrs. FITZE & Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of trading with Turkistan, Kashmir, and Afghanistan, as well as in the Punjab, and will take over the good will, business, and property of the present Central Asian Trading Company, for a sum of £6,000, or Rs. 60,000.

The Maharajah of Kashmir has appointed the present Company the Sole Agents, for sale in Europe and America, of the manufactures and products of his country. He will make over this engagement to the new Company and give it all the support and aid in his power. His Excellency the Dewan Kirpa Ram, Prime Minister of the State of Kashmir, is a shareholder in the old Company and will, with the other shareholders, transfer his investment to the new Company.

The Manager and Shareholders of the old Company are now thoroughly acquainted with the class and quality of Goods most in demand in the countries named. Experience has shown them what produce to take in exchange from native traders, with reference to both European and Indian markets. It is certain that a large and lucrative trade already exists, and that it is capable of vast expansion.

The large profits already realised on the Goods procured from Yarkand lead the present Directors to look with the utmost confidence to the results of the future trade. Valuable experience has been gained, and the concessions alone obtained from His Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir are of great value.

Warehouses will be established at Srinaggur and Peshawur and eventually at Leh. At the two former places buildings have been already arranged for Caravans will not at present be sent to Yarkand. All transactions will take place at the warehouses for cash *only* or by barter.

Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. T. RUSSELL at Murree, who will be happy to afford any information.

Several Gentlemen of influence and position have joined the Company, and shares have been already taken up.

Applications for shares should be made to the Company's Bankers at Rawul Pindee, Lahore, Mooltan, Murree, Calcutta, or Bombay, in the form appended, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1 a share.

A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs 25 a share.

T. RUSSELL,
Manager C. A. T. Company.

Murree September, 1875.

SIMPSON AND CO.,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.

BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.

THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.

SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.

CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.

SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.

STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.

TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.

C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.

SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.

S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.

CHAR À BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.

STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.

PALANKEEN COACHES.

HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.

THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.

DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 19TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales, prices as quoted by Reuter showing no change of any kind; and this morning's market opened dull, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 17,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday evening's telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 14⅞ cents per lb., an advance of ⅛. Gold was unaltered; Exchange on London had advanced from dlrs 4·78 to dlrs 4·78½ per £ Sterling. The receipts at the ports now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Monday's Receipts ...	28,000	27,000	22,000	23,000
Three days' „	47,000	43,000	38,000	34,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	473,000	417,000	310,000	448,000

The statement received this morning of the shipments of Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for India, during the past fortnight, shows small supplies for Bombay of all descriptions, and for Calcutta the figures are also very moderate.

The London General Produce Markets show no alteration of any kind, but Wheat is quoted 1s. per quarter higher.

A further withdrawal of £81,000 from the Bank of England took place yesterday. This makes a total of £394,000 withdrawn since the last return, and coupled with the advance in the value of Wheat, looks like a higher rate of discount being established this week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94½. French Rentes at 105. Bar Silver had receded yesterday to 57d. per oz.

At the Bank of Bombay Board meeting to-day no change was made in the rates of interest and discount, which are 5 per cent. for fixed, and 6 per cent for demand loans secured by Government Paper. These rates, however, are quite nominal as the Bank has been doing business for some time back at considerably less, and outside accommodation is easily obtainable at 3½ per cent.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been almost nothing done to-day and quotations are nominally unaltered, but the feeling is weak especially for short dated paper.

On Calcutta there is no change, and Government Paper is quiet at yesterday's prices.

The SHARE MARKET has again been very dull, and any transactions reported have been at lower values. Bank of Bombay's have declined a half per cent. Spinning shares continue to decline, Alliance being Rs. 25, Bombay United Rs. 5, Dhurrumsey Rs. 15, and Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 20 per share lower.

COTTON continues very firm here and business is restricted in consequence. Dealers have evidently made up their minds to hold their stocks until they require to take them out of godown, and we cannot therefore look for much activity until after the Dewallee holidays.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged in every way. By Canal £1-15 to £1-17 6 is the nominal quotation, and by sail we do not hear of any transactions.

The PIECE GOODS market is firm and a fair business is passing at fully previous prices. Stocks of most kinds still continue moderate, and unless the home markets give way again, prospects seem in favour of holders.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
30,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	93½
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	682½
35,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
30,000	250	all	9 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
60,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India Aus. & China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	105
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	100	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	153	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	650
4,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,700 xd
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	470
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,150
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	385
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	385
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	355
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300
120	-	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£18	196·3·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
800	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	985
8,400	150	150	6*	Broach Mills	150
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurrumsey Spinning	825
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	845
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	905
700	1,000	all	60ps	Hindustan S. W. Co.	920
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	95
		800	...	Khandeish Spinning	800
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	850
		500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,025
1,000	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	625
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,500	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	930
800	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share	235

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,590
	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
	2,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	84
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	380
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
	95	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...		East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and seventy-seven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE SHAH JEHAN, 698 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Mauritius (14th September), with a cargo of sugar, and one hundred and eleven Government return emigrants, and twenty first class passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain C. Anderson, sailed yesterday for China &c., with China Mails, 1,445 chests of opium, general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Horace Flower and servants For Singapore.—A gentleman.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Lieut. J. M. Candy and two servants, Surg-Major Davies, Mrs. Manson, and ayah, and Mrs. Bennett, and four deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Shah Jehan	Harwood	Mauritius, Sept. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Africa Golconda (s) Kurrachee (s)	Ranch haupt.. Anderson...... Avern	Zanzibar. China, &c. Coast and Carwar.

The s. s. Pearl, Ashton, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FROM LONDON.

Indus s, 50 bottles quicksilver, Nuthoo Mooljee; 15 cases champagne, W Watson and Co; 2 casks wine, Dadabhoy Hormusjee.

City of Baltimore s, 46 cases oilmanstore and 4 cases bitter, Bolton and Co; 25 cases glassware, Nanjee Canjee; 68 kegs iron nails, Hassamally Lallmeya; 6 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Hajee Noormahamed; 11 cases oilmanstore, Shurufally Heptoola; 30 cases wines, B and A Hormusjee.

Atalanta s, 6 casks hardware, Abdoolcadur Hebutbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Selene, 75 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 45 bales coir, and 18 bags coffee, P and O Co; 200 bales coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 100 bales coir yarn, Curumsee Khetsee; 94 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 packages cloves, Hassonbhoy Thaver and Co; 5, bundles horns and, 19 bundles cotton seed, Joosub Lutiff; 13 cases cardamoms, Hajee Meetha Cassum; 210 bundles horns, Nanseebhoy Allarukhia.

FOR NAPLES.

India s, 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 2,666 bags gingelly seed, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 20 bales woollen carpets, C Grondona; 3,030 packages teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 21 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias; 5 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia; 7 chests opium, Gooldayal Gungabux; 24 chests opium, Ramputtap Caloorsm; 14 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 baskets onions and 50 baskets potatoes, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Golconda s, 7½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmunram; 11 chests opium, Goverdhun Vizmohoun; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 16.

Bannerman, Lieut-Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 18.

Watson, Major, Madras 1st Cavalry H C, on leave, from Mominabad.

England, Lieut, Bombay R A, on sick leave, from Poona.

Theobalds, Surg-Maj, Madras 16th Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

Fuller, Colonel, Bombay R E, on ——, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 19.

McAlister, Surg, Bombay 1st Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Fulton, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Asseerghur.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Morse, Captain, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 19.

Candy, Lieut, Bombay 6th Regt N I, to join, to Belgaum.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 16.)

The following Officers of the Educational Dept have passed the prescribed Departmental examination in Hindi:—

Mr D Carnduff, Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, subject to re-examination in translation from English to Hindi.

Mr J Elliott, Head Master, Normal School at Jubbulpore.

Capt H H Hallett, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, availed himself of the ten days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 3353, dated 22nd ultimo, on the 27th idem before noon.

Mr H E Stanbrough, Offg Extra-Asst Comr, posted to Raipur reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties in the district on the 7th instant, afternoon.

Mr T Drydale, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Wardha, assumed charge of that district from Mr H C Williams, Offg Depy Comr, on the 8th inst, after noon.

Mr D Carnduff, Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, reported his departure on furlough granted to him per Steamship Trinacria which sailed from Bombay on the 7th inst.

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, Damoh, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him, on the 3rd inst, after noon.

Mr L Verries, Senior Patrol of the Agra Division, is appointed to officiate as Colr of Customs at Hoshangabad, with effect from the 8th July last.

Mr W A Nedham, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, from the day he received over charge of the Hoshangabad Police.

Under Section 37 of Act X of 1872, the Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr H E Stanbrough, Offg Extra-Asst Comr, Raipur, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class in the Raipur District.

The Chief Comr is pleased, under Section 5 of the Central Provinces' Courts' Act, XIV of 1865, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr H E Stanbrough, Offg Extra-Asst Comr Raipur, shall be of the 3rd grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

Mr T Drysdale, Asst Comr, Chanda, made over charge of his duties on the 5th inst, after noon.

Mr D L M Mackay, B c s, appointed to the Central Provinces' Commission, is posted to Jubbulpore as an Asst Comr, 3rd class.

Three days' subsidiary leave is granted to Lt Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Comr, Nagpur Division, from the 16th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Col J R Dennys, Depy Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Comr, Nagpur Division, during the absence on leave of Lt-Col A B Cumberlege, Offg Comr or until further orders.

Col F L Magniac, Depy Comr of Wardha, on leave, is appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Nagpur, vice Col Dennys.

Capt H H H Hallett, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, is transferred to Hoshangabad.

Mr F C Anderson, c s, Asst Comr, Hoshangabad, and Personal Asst to the Chief Comr, is posted to Jubbulpore as Asst Comr.

Mr W August, Clerk, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Ex Engr, Hinganghat Division, Wardha Valley (State) Railway is transferred to the Eastern Division.

Mr H F Bartlett, c s, Asst Comr, having availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him, from the afternoon of the 3rd inst, Mr T E Ellison, c s, Offg Depy Comr, Damoh, assumed charge of the Treasury at that Station from the above Officer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 16.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Williams, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Sept 1875.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The following changes are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 3rd Sept 1875, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Major C Jameson, Offg Dist Supt, 2nd grade.

Mr E R Christian, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd grade.

Capt E J Gunthorpe, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive position of Asst Supt.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt H M Buller, 2nd in Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Political Asst, Goona, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 26th August 1875, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 971, dated 30th July 1875 and resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 13th Sept 1875.

Col A R E Hutchinson, Resident, 2nd Class, Political Agent, Gwalior, is granted subsidiary leave from 15th to 22nd September 1875, both days inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment at Gwalior.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 428, dated 2nd October 1875, Lt M Martin, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Honorary Lt H Smith, Barrack Master, is transferred from 4th to 3rd Circle, Military Works.

Barrack Sergt W Allen is transferred from 4th to 1st Circle, Military Works.

This cancels that portion of Inspr Genl's Notification No 73, dated 30th Aug 1875, transferring Barrack Sergt Riley from 3rd to 1st Circle, Military Works.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 376, dated 19th Aug 1875, Mr G Ward, Acct, 2nd grade, on probation, is posted to the Office of Controller of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on forenoon of 8th Sept 1875.

Mr W A Campbell, Acct, 2nd grade, transferred to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 378, dated 20th Aug, was relieved of his duties in the Military Works Branch on the forenoon of 14th Sept 1875.

With reference to Inspr Genl's Notification No 75, dated 1st Sept 1875, Pundit Ram Lall, Acct, 4th grade, joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on 11th Sept 1875.

In continuation of Inspr Genl's Notification No. 76, dated 3rd Sept 1875, thirty days' preparatory leave is granted to Mr G W Dodsworth, Ex Engr, Dinapore Division, Military Works.

With reference to Notification by the Inspr Genl, Military Works, No 91, dated 4th inst, Lt M Martin, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Chakrata Division of Military Works.

Mr J Barry, Overseer, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 1st June 1875, under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr J Whayman, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, is granted sick leave for three months, under Supplement F, Section 3 of Civil Leave Code.

Mr Whayman availed himself of this leave on the 7th Aug 1875.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr T Kinney, Asst Survr, 1st grade, is granted leave of absence on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th inst, under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr T Flintoff, temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, Tirhoot Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 393 of the 2nd Sept 1875, Capt K C Pye, R E, Manager, Rajpootana State Railway, assumed the powers of the Engr-in-C vice Mr W C Furnivall, Supg Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 2nd Aug 1875.

This cancels Director's Notification No 153 of 7th Sept 1875.

Mr J Lyons, Overseer, 1st grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Indus Valley State Railway.

Mr C Hyne, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been granted by H M's Secy of State, six month's leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted in Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 499 of the 4th July 1874.

Consignments of the under-mentioned articles will be carried on Indian State Railways at the rates specified, viz.:—

Tracing cloth, as stationery, 2nd class.

Wire wine-bins, as furniture, 3rd class.

The necessary additions should be made alphabetically in the general classification of goods in force on State Railways.

Mr P C Gilhooly, Supervisor, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The two months' privilege leave granted in Director's Notification No. 125 of the 22nd July last to Mr. J. Collet, Engr-in-C, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is extended to three months.

With reference to Director's Notification No 152 of the 7th Sept 1875, Mr D F Hogarth, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, was employed in the Office of the Director of State Railways from the forenoon of the 7th Sept 1875 to the forenoon of 6th Oct 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Lt H S F Haynes, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Sehwan Division, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of this Office Notification No 142, 14th June 1875, Mr B Baxter Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, is granted fifty-eight days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Sept 1875.

The leave granted to Mr R Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, Sutlej Bridge Division, in this Office Notification No 222, dated 20th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, having returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No 120, dated 27th May 1875, on the afternoon of the 25th ult, the unexpired portion of his privilege leave is cancelled.

Mr W B Grisby, Apothy, in medical charge of the Bucha Surgical Hospital, Lower Scinde Dist, was granted seventeen days' privilege leave from the 21st July 1875.

In supersession of this Office Notification No 147, dated 21st June 1875, Mr P P Dease, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Traffic Manager, Mooltan Dist Tramways, is granted ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st ult.

The following transfer has been made by Suptdg Engr, Mooltan Dist:—

Sergt M Larkin, Overseer, 1st grade from the Shoojabad to the Bhawulpore Division.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director's No. 1473 E., of 19th July last, Sub Engr, 2nd grade, Mr E P Woods, joined this Railway on the afternoon of 31st Aug, and is posted to No. 4, Haldibari Division.

With reference to Director's Notification No 129 of 5th Aug, Mr B DeCruze, Sub-Engr, 3rd Grade, No 4 Haldibari Division, left this Railway on the forenoon of 1st Oct.

Mr J Fotheringham, Supervisor, 1st grade, No 4 Haldibari Division, is granted three months' leave without pay; he availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of 4th Sept 1875.

Mr J R Scott, Asst Engr, No 1 Nator Division, returned from two months' privilege leave granted in Notification No 62, on the afternoon of the 28th Sept 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails close.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 22 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 12 ...	3 P.M. ...	{ No after.
China	„ 2 ...	4 P.M.	pakcet.
Mauritius and Reunion......	„ 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	Oct. 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under—

Monday ....Oct. 25 | Monday......................Nov. 1 (7 P.M.)
„ .... „ 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg' German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia..................	9	4	9	0

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Guader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

Tuesday ....Oct. 19 | Tuesday ....Nov. 16 (4 P.M.)
„ ....Nov. 2 | „ .... „ 30

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ....Oct. 16 | Saturday ....Nov. 13

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Regular Mails. | *Supplement Mails.*

Monday......................Oct. 25 | Monday ....Nov. 1

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's vessels, is reduced from 8 annas to 4 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters for Zanzibar can be registered, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

3. Packets of Newspapers, Books or Patterns can be sent to Zanzibar, by this route at the rate of 2 annas for every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

4. Covers originating in Zanzibar, and addressed to Aden or India, are delivered under the same conditions as if they had been posted at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

Friday ....Nov. 22 | Friday......................Dec. 20 (3-30 P.M.)

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several, Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations, below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, will be despatched from Bombay on every Saturday.

On every Tuesday, until further notice, an extra Steamer, of the B I S N Company, is despatched to Karwar, touching at the intermediate Ports. Mails for Ratnagiri, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, and Karwar are made up for that opportunity.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th April 1875 and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.	3 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	12 NOON.	0-30 P.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Oorun and Panwell	5 A.M.	5-30 A.M.	{5-30 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiwar, and Kutch	6 P.M.	7-30 P.M.	5-30 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8-30 A.M.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 3-30 P.M., for Bengal, N. W. Provinces Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 NOON and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 6 P.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 4 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. At 5 P.M. & up to the of statin time (7 P.M.) litters are received by payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton no. exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN

NOVEMBER.

THE

TOURIST'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:

MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—October 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain A. F. Hamilton, R. E., Adjutant Sappers and Miners, of a daughter.

MEAD—October 14th, at Agra, the wife of Major C. J. Mead (Sindia S. Railway), of a daughter.

RICHARDS—October 11th, at Wellington, the wife of Lt-Colonel Richards, Cantonment Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WATERS—POPE—October 7th, at "All Saints" Church, Bangalore, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. H. Pigot James, Rev. T. Foulkes and Rev. H. Pope, Charles Waters, M. A., Principal of the Central College, to Alice, fifth daughter of the Rev. G. U. Pope, D. D., Warden of Bishop Cotton's Schools, and College.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1875.

THE efforts that have been made to push trade with Eastern Turkestan over the high mountain passes from Sreenuggur to Leh and Yarkand have been pronounced by Mr. Russell, the energetic Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, to have been successful; but that is a word that may have several degrees of signification, and its value in the present instance is not given, for Mr. Russell has not stated what the average rates of profit were in the great venture to Yarkand which the company made lately under his management. On one point there is certainly no difference of opinion possible—and that is, that the difficulties of the journey from the plains of India to the plains of Eastern Turkestan are immense. However, the reason is very manifest why the trade of India with the people on the other sides of the Himalayas has been for many centuries so unimportant, for the crossing of mountain passes from 12,000 to 18,000 and even 20,000 feet in height, during the three months in the year when these passes are open, is too difficult for trade to be carried on except, as has been always the case, in a very unpretentious manner. Indeed, the trade seems to have become well nigh contemptible, for Mr. Russell tells us that he found the traders were acquainted only with the worst description of English goods, and that the Punjab traders who supplied them with these goods were in the habit of using this trade route for the purpose of getting rid of goods which were too bad to be sold at any profit anywhere else. When Mr. Russell showed them goods of the fine quality that he was carrying with him to Yarkand these unsophisticated traders expressed the utmost astonishment at the sight, for they had never before seen first-class goods and supposed that Mr. Russell must himself be a Padshah or Prince. The question, of course, is whether any permanently profitable trade in first-class goods can be carried on in a market that is already, and has been for an indefinite period, beneath the notice of regular traders. Mr. Russell may be able to decide the matter, but he can hardly be said to have done so yet. He now proposes to get together a larger capital, to transfer to the new company "all such knowledge and experience at a fair valuation" as the old company has already gained, and to trade openly and freely with all comers. The experience that has been gained will be turned to the advantage of the new company and if it be possible to keep alive a trade in first-class goods in Eastern Turkestan, the thing will be done now.

A matter of some importance to any independent traders who may be disposed to try their luck in a trading adventure with Eastern Turkestan is that the new Central Asian Trading Company has not the monopoly of the road, but is simply without competition of any sort worth naming and is likely to be so unless any Bombay traders should be attracted, by the glowing descriptions of large profits which Mr. Russell says his company has realised, to send a few hundred mule-loads of the best sort of goods over the high hills and far away towards Leh, Yarkand, and Tashgar. The Maharajah of Kashmir charges duties on goods from Europe, America, or any other country, from which goods from India do not escape, and which for the last named amounts to 2 per cent. There is also a tax upon goods brought from Eastern Turkestan, but goods passing in bond through His Highness' territories are, by treaty with the Government of India, subject to no taxation provided the goods have been sealed before a British Government official. Mr. Russell, having the road to Eastern Turkestan open to him, and not fearing competition in that direction, has contrived to dispose of rivalry in Kashmir by securing to his company the sole agency for the sale in Europe and America of the manufactures and products of the country of Kashmir. Independent traders in Bombay and elsewhere in India will have to consider how far an important concession of this sort may be injurious to them if they make any attempt to open up for themselves a trade with Kashmir or Eastern Turkestan. This trade is, however, so very insignificant that it becomes noticeable from its novelty rather than from any other considerations. Kashmir, Thibet, and Kashgaria are mysterious lands to the greater number of mercantile men, and the trickery that traders meet with in those places makes trading transactions with them often precarious, so that dealings in hard cash are alone practicable; and barter, which is frequently necessary because there is no currency, puts the trader at a disadvantage.

The trade with Eastern Turkestan, both imports and exports, for the year 1874 amounted to only 13½ lacs, part of which was made up of the ventures of Mr. Russell, amounting, we believe, to about two or three lacs. The superior quality of the goods brought by Mr. Russell secured the attention at once of the Yarkand merchants, and Russian goods such as prints, velvets, satins, and broad cloths were for the moment not regarded. Russia has the monopoly of this trade, and she pours in her manufactures from the Caspian Sea to Vernoe Almaty, a flourishing commercial town separated from Kashgaria by a range of mountains represented on our maps as Thian Shan and Ala Law. This town is a highly important place, for thence goods find their way eastwards amongst the tribes of Kirghis, Calmaks, and others, where they are readily sold for coin or barter. The second-class goods that have been hitherto imported into Eastern Turkestan by Afghan, Hindoo, Kashmir, and Guddee merchants have no position in the markets compared with Russian goods or with goods of the description carried there by Mr. Russell. The argument that Mr. Russell makes use of that there is a market open in Eastern Turkestan for the sale of English goods of the best quality has, therefore, firm grounds to rest upon, but it would stand upon a rock against which the winds and storms would in vain beat, if those very high mountains were but removed out of the way. That, however, being impossible, and there being no probability of a tunnel being made under them, or a railway over them, for an indefinite period, the difficulties in the way of pushing trade into Eastern Turkestan are certainly very formidable.

A slight glimpse of the condition of the people and country of Eastern Turkestan has been obtained by means of Mr. Russell's trading adventure. No sooner had he deposited his goods in safety in Yarkand than he found that the Amir himself was the first person he had to deal with, for, according to the custom of the country, the Amir and Dadkwah have the first choice of goods, and they manifested their appreciation of Mr. Russell's goods by trying hard to get them all into their own possession at cost price. The transaction of business was impossible till these persons had been satisfied, but Mr. Russell's firmness ultimately secured the sale of the goods in the usual manner; but so much time was taken up in the operation that an agent had to be left behind, whilst Mr. Russell returned to India to start another trading adventure.

Mahomed Yakoob Beg has proved himself to be the ablest ruler in Central Asia, but his people are poor, and he himself is not rich. The Chinese whom he expelled impoverished the country, and the means at the disposal of the Amir to resist an invasion from Russia must be very slender indeed. There is plenty of mineral wealth in the Amir's territories—gold, copper, iron, lead and coal—and the agricultural wealth of the country is considerable; but every one of these has yet to be developed, meantime Sovereign and people are poor. Mr. R. B. Shaw resides as the Political Agent of Great Britain at Yarkand, and Dr. Scully has opened a dispensary and hospital for the benefit of the people of the country. Yakoob Beg, surrounded with dangers from every side turned towards India and the friendship he sought the Government of India has willingly bestowed. There are thus many potent reasons for opening up a trade route and establishing regular communication with Eastern Turkestan, and the only obstacles that stand in the way are very high mountain passes over "The Abode of Snow."

A CELEBRATED obscure individual once boasted that the King had spoken to him, and confessed that all that the King had said to him was, "Get out of my way, Sir!" In a similar spirit of pride several Indian editors have been telling their readers that a copy of their paper has been ordered for the use of the Prince of Wales during the stay of His Royal Highness in India. They evidently imagine that they have been exclusively honoured, whereas we suppose that copies of every Indian newspaper were ordered for the Prince at least a fortnight ago. The *Times of India*, which has naturally been overcome by the notice taken of it by the agent of the Prince, announced yesterday that it not only had the honour of numbering His Royal Highness among its subscribers, but that it intended to send a copy of papers containing accounts of the Royal tour to the Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. We hope that nothing serious will happen to the unfortunate Queen, Princess of Wales, and Duke of Edinburgh when our contemporary carried out this threat. For our own part, knowing our priceless value, and feeling that it would be to the advantage of every monarch in Europe as well as the kings of the Cannibal Islands and Otaheite, to read our columns daily and attentively, we have, after deep deliberation, decided not to send any royal personage a copy of our journal until he or she asks for it and proposes to pay our usual rates of subscription, which are—but these may be found printed in another part of the paper.

THE *Pioneer* endeavours to defend itself and the Government of India in regard to the special information which it published a few weeks ago about the Government of India's intention to withdraw from sharing in the Presidency Banks. The defence makes bad worse, and it is evident that if the authorities at Simla intend to give early and valuable information to some particular newspaper, they ought to bestow their favours upon a journal which will be better able to justify objectionable and scandalous practices than the *Pioneer* appears to be. We said, and still repeat, that giving the correspondent of the *Pioneer* information about the intended operations regarding the Presidency Banks before that information had been made known to the public was a breach of good faith perpetrated towards the public by the Government of India, which has no right to serve the interests of any particular time-server or toady at the expense of the community. This is what the *Pioneer* has to say about the transaction:—"A Bombay paper [the *Pioneer* is thus good enough to allude to ourselves] lately dwelt with characteristic fervor upon the danger of the State and to our own virtue, consequent upon our having published early and correct information with regard to the intention of Government in withdrawing as shareholders from the Presidency Banks. We have since ascertained that the Government of India corresponds direct with the Bank of Bengal only, and with the other two Presidency Banks through the local Governments. That the information was conveyed to them sufficiently well in advance of that obtained by our correspondent, we need not say. If, however, the Government of Bombay, for instance, chose to hug the intimation for nearly a week, possibly that Government is a more appropriate object for our contemporary's polite attentions than ourselves. As for the Bombay journal's remarks upon the encouragement to speculation in the shares of the Presidency Banks afforded by our prompt announcement of the coming change most people will consider that the speedier and wider the publicity given to the intentions of Government, the greater the discouragement to speculation, and that is precisely our opinion." There must be some error in this statement for the Calcutta newspapers complained of the conduct of Lord Northbrook in not sending the news to the Bank of Bengal before letting the *Pioneer* have it. But it does not seem to matter much what routine the Government of India pursues in order to make known its intentions to local Governments; the point at issue is whether the Government of India was justified in giving any private individual information which might have placed the interests of a large body of Presidency Bank shareholders at his mercy. In any case, even if the Government of India had previously sent information of its intentions to the Presidency Governments, information of such a peculiar description must necessarily have been "hugged" by the Presidency Governments for the simple reason that it was confidential, and could not decently be told to anyone until it appeared in the *Gazette of India*. It seems to us, moreover, that if the Government of India could afford the time and trouble to tell a Government House shadow what it intended to do regarding the Presidency Banks, it might have taken the trouble to instruct the local Governments by telegraph to publish simultaneously information which ought not to have been placed at the exclusive service of any Bank or individual. It is not safe for the Viceroy to assume that even an official journalist can be such a goose as not to know when he has got a good thing and to make money out of it.

DURING the recent trial of Mulharrao at Baroda the *Times of India* distinguished itself for its early and false information. One might think that, like the woman who after living for a hundred years resolved to lead thenceforth a life of exemplary piety and virtue, it would now endeavour to reform in the matter of its Baroda intelligence. It would appear, however, as if the old tainted news-sources were not yet dry, but still trickle gently into their former *fons asinorum*. Those who have been in the habit of reading our contemporary recently must have noticed several attacks upon that unfortunate man Gujanund Vithul—in the first place, apparently, because he had received a jagheer for eminent services, and in the next, because he had not succeeded in discovering the perpetrators of some mysterious jewel robbery at the Palace. On the 24th ulto., our contemporary said that Sir Madhavarao had declined to sanction out of the Baroda State a jagheer to Gujanund which Sir Richard Meade recommended. This was promptly followed by a letter from the Assistant Resident at Baroda, who said that the statement was "simply untrue in every respect," and that whatever jagheer or reward Sir Richard Meade recommended to be given to Gujanund Vithul for his services in Baroda was to be the gift of the British Government. The editor, who naturally has no affection for the detective who found out Mulharrao, took no notice of Captain Jackson's letter, and instead inserted in his next day's issue a letter sneering at the Assistant Resident's letter and casting reflections upon the honesty of the British Government. From the promptitude with which this answer to Captain Jackson appeared, it must have been concocted in Bombay. Subsequently, the *Times of India* published several paragraphs about the abstraction of a large quantity of jewels from the Baroda regalia; and these were followed up by a letter signed "Viator," and headed "That Jewel of a Detective," so as to show unmistakably that it was levelled at poor Gujanund. If this letter did not directly accuse Gujanund himself of being the burglar, it very nearly succeeded in doing so, and also in showing that very probably Sir Richard Meade and the other Residency authorities were all in a conspiracy with Gujanund. When people want to serve some purpose with Sir Madhavarao, they are in the habit of attributing to him all kinds of excellent supernatural gifts of perception, and of course it was natural for "Viator" to say that the Dewan was "seeing through the affair" and "through the sham detectives also." "Viator" wound up his amusing letter with a threat that unless the local authorities cleared Gujanund of his failure to discover the jewel robbery, "*they may have more to answer for some day than they imagine.*" Such a terrible threat as this threw the "local authorities" into a fever of excitement. None of them had heard of the great jewel robbery until the *Times of India* and its fierce correspondent discussed it; but they now made up for their remissness by despatching persons to the right and the left, to the east and the west, to bring news about the robbery. It was strange—nobody seemed to know anything about it. In vain Sir Madhavarao tried all he knew to get news about the robbery; Sir Richard Meade passed sleepless nights because his trusty agents came back one after another with an empty tale; the question was passed round the Camp at night, "Have you heard about the jewel robbery?" Finally, it began to dawn upon people's minds that possibly no robbery whatever had occurred, and we believe that the Baroda durbar in all earnestness reported to Sir Richard Meade that no traces of a jewel robbery in the Palace could be found. It was true, they said, that some time ago while a box of jewels was being removed from one part of the Palace to another, one of the bottom planks of the box fell out; and hence the whole story of the robbery had arisen. The "local authorities" then heaved a sigh of relief which might have been heard in Ahmedabad. It was surely unkind of "Viator" to utter such a serious threat as he did against the "local authorities;" and it was unreasonable both of him and the *Times of India* to abuse poor Gujanund for not discovering the robbers in a robbery which never took place. Put Gujanund on the track of a scoundrelly Gaekwar, and he may do his subject justice; but it is obvious that he can reap no distinction in robberies which exist only in the minds of the *Times of India* and its correspondents.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS OF H. H. THE GAEKWAR, H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH. AND SEVERAL CHIEFS.

THE following notifications were issued yesterday by the Political Department:—

Bombay Castle, 18th October, 1875.

His Highness Syajeerao Gaekwar, Sena Khaskeil Shumsher Bahadoor, is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 25th October 1875, at 4 P. M., Madras time. His Highness will travel by special train from Baroda, and will, on arrival at the Grant Road Station, be received by a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to Government, by whom His Highness will be conveyed in a State carriage to his residence, accompanied by a party of Native Cavalry. A salute of 21 guns will at the same time be fired for His Highness, and a guard of honour will be in attendance at the station.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Grant Road Station, and along the approaches to it.

His Highness the Rao of Cutch, G. C. S. I., is expected in Bombay by sea on the 25th instant at 7 30 A.M., and will on arrival be received at the Apollo Bunder by a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to Government, by whom His Highness will be conveyed in a State carriage to his residence, escorted by a party of Native Cavalry. A salute of 17 guns will at the same time be fired for His Highness, and a guard of honour will be in attendance at the Bunder.

The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order at the Bunder, and along the approaches to it; and the Superintendent of Marine, under orders from the Marine Department, will arrange for the landing of His Highness.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

The following Chiefs will arrive at the hours (Bombay time) and places mentioned below:—

The Thakor Saheb of Rajcote, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 22nd inst.

The Thakor Saheb of Morvi, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 23rd inst.

The Thakor Saheb of Limri, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 23rd inst.

The Raj Saheb of Wankaner, at 5 P.M., by special train at the Grant Road Station, on the 23rd inst.

The Thakor Saheb of Dhrol, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 24th inst.

The Thakor Saheb of Palitana, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 25th inst.

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, at 6-15 A.M., at the Grant Road Station, on the 25th inst.

RESOLUTION.—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, and the Oriental Translator to be informed. Also the Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SHARP PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What is honour? What is justice? and, What is law? A series of questions having arisen which concerns the prospects of a large body of men, we should feel obliged by an opinion after the perusal of the following circumstances.

A ship's crew or a number of ships' crews in one employ sign articles in the early part of the present year in the port of London, the terms of these articles being to the effect that the "various members of the said crews shall conduct themselves in an orderly, faithful, honest and sober manner, &c., to be at all times diligent in their respective duties, &c. In consideration of which services to be duly performed, the said master hereby agrees to pay to the said crew as wages the sums against their names respectively expressed &c., (*in pounds shillings and pence*) for a period not exceeding twelve months; and back to the final port of discharge in the United Kingdom, &c." They furthermore agree to be transferred to any other vessel in the same employ as circumstances may require for the convenience of their employers, "capacity, wages, and term of service being the same, &c." After having served for several months under the above agreement, and having full faith in the mutual understanding which usually exists between employer and employé they are, upon arrival at a certain port in India, suddenly and almost without warning directed to cancel the agreement referred to by receiving their pay in *rupees (not sterling)* and signing a release in full from all claims existing upon either side. This, however, is not made compulsory, an alternative being given—viz. transfer to another vessel in the same employ bound to England with the certainty of instant dismissal on arrival.

Is this honour?

The value of the rupee when compared with British sterling is too well known to render further comment necessary as to their current relative worth; and yet the crews of certain vessels which are continually running to and fro from England to India, and *vice versa* receive their wages in British gold, while others (less fortunate) serving upon vessels fixed in Eastern waters are bound to receive theirs in rupees.

Is this justice?

Certain members of a ship's company having signed British articles in the port of London, have been compelled by circumstances to sign a release in an Indian port upon their employés terms, while others whose names appeared upon the same articles have elected to accept the *alternative*. Consequently new articles would have to be opened for any joining European members of the same crew; thus the ship in question would have a double set of articles, the original of which would have been incompletely cancelled by the *refusal* of sundry members whose names are on them to sign "clear."

"*Is this law?*"

Apologizing for troubling you, we are, Dear Sir, your obedient servants,

THE GREASERS.

DINNER TO THE INMATES OF THE STRANGERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to acknowledge in your columns the following kind subscriptions towards the dinner to poor and distressed Europeans in honour of the visit to Bombay of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. McCarthy, of the Strangers' Home, has kindly consented to make the necessary arrangements. In the Home there are at present 40 inmates and in the Government Workhouse there are 23 men, and allowing for future and outside admissions, there may be 70 or 80 guests to provide for, which will cost about Rs. 250.—Yours, &c.

W. GILBERT.

	Rs.
W. G	25
M. Mowat, Esq.	10
J. E. Bodger, Esq.	20
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.	10
F. W. Stevens, Esq.	10
J. Greenwood, Esq.	5
Dr. Andrews	10
F. Eisenlohe, Esq	20

THE LEVEES FROM ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is apparent from the notification of the Military Secretary a sifting process is to be applied to the names of those who intend presenting themselves at the Levées, especially that of the Prince of Wales. Would it not be in better taste honestly to notify that persons below a certain rank in Government service, or those following certain professions, need not trouble themselves to attend. This would spare the feelings of many persons who perhaps think themselves good enough but who may not be so in the eyes of the Military Secretary. It will be very galling to have one's card returned, and be the object of gossip at the Clubs, as was the case a year or two ago with certain parties resident in this city. It would be a pity to mar the good feeling, which ought to prevail during the Prince's residence amongst us by heart-burnings thus wantonly caused. Hoping this may attract Captain Jervoise's eye.

NEMO.

MADRAS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THE question of increasing the Indian Episcopate by the appointment of two co-adjutor Bishops to Sees in Southern India appears, at last, to have been definitely settled, the Rev. Robert Caldwell, D. D., L. L. D. and the Rev. Edward Sargent, D. D., being the Bishops designate. It was at first intended, we believe, to establish only one new Bishopric in Tinnevelly, and an amiable rivalry sprung up between Dr. Caldwell and the (late) Rev. J. Thomas, C. M. S., also of Tinnevelly, each of whom urged his claim to preferment as stronger than that of the other. When the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay met last year, the question was fully discussed, and submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury; but there were difficulties put forward, and for a time the matter was put aside. Since then both Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargent have been home, the question has been revived and further discussed, and all difficulties have, seemingly, been removed, for the consecration of the two co-adjutor Bishops has been fixed to take place after Dr. Milman's visit to England, when he will return with a successor to Dr. Douglas. It is, of course, understood that both the Bishoprics will be in Tinnevelly, which is the largest mission district in India, and in which the various missions, owing to the large number of native Christians in each, have almost all been made self-supporting; that is, the native pastors are paid by their respective congregations. The native Christian congregations, in the Tinnevelly district, consist almost entirely of *Shanars* or toddy-drawers; a class of natives who are particularly submissive to their spiritual pastors and masters. Of the two great mission districts in Southern India—that is, the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly, the former contains the chief *educational* establishments of the S. P. G., notwithstanding that Tanjore was the scene of the labours of the first missionaries, Swartz, Kohlhoff and others. In Tinnevelly *missionary* operations are carried on more extensively and successfully; and this is owing to the nature of the people among whom the missionary has to work in each district. In Tinnevelly a whole village has been known to come over in a body to Christianity when the headman alone has gone through the four necessary stages of "contrition, conviction, confession and conversion;" while in Tanjore such occasions of joy are generally few and far between, and, even then, are "over *one* sinner that repenteth." The Brahmins of Tanjore are a more intelligent and highly educated class than the simple-minded Shanars of Tinnevelly, and, consequently, to use a familiar missionary parable, while the sower finds the ground of Tinnevelly good and fruitful, he finds that of Tanjore stony and hard. In Tanjore, therefore, Christianity is inculcated by education; both religious and secular, while in Tinnevelly it is spread by preaching. The district of Tinnevelly consists of several large and important missions, and the establishment of co-adjutor Bishoprics is a measure likely to prove of great benefit to these missions.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF BHOWNUGGER.

HIS HIGHNESS the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur arrived in Bombay by the ordinary mail train from Poona yesterday forenoon. A guard of honour, consisting of a detachment of Native Infantry, under the command of a European officer, was drawn up in the compound of the Byculla station. Outside and inside the compound, a number of the Bombay Police, under Mr. Superintendent Bailey, preserved order among a crowd of natives who had assembled to see the Rajah Saheb coming; and on the platform and inside the station, order was likewise preserved by Mr. Dickinson, head inspector G. I. P. Railway Police, and his men. A number of native gentlemen were present at the station to welcome the Rajah, among whom were observed Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Dwarkadas Vussunjee, Morarjee Goculdas, Shuriff Salay Mahomed, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Ardesir Edułjee Chinoy, Hormusjee N. Sakiatwalla, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Dadabhoy N. Bhownuggree, M. M. Bhownuggree, and Sumbhoopersad Luxmeeram, joint administrator of the Morbee State. The train arrived at the station at 10 35 A.M., when the Thakore and his chief officers, and Captain Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, were received by those who had assembled at the station. The Government deputation, however, was not present at the time, and the Thakore had to wait at the station until Mr. Lee-Warner, Under-Secretary Political Department, and Mr. Venayek Wasudeo, Oriental Translator, came up about ten minutes after the arrival of the train. They then shook hands with the Thakore and conveyed him to the carriage and four that was waiting to receive him. Accompanied by the members of the Government deputation and Captain Nutt, the Thakore drove to the bungalow of Mr. Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, Tardeo, which had been engaged for his use,—the guard presenting arms as the Thakore entered the carriage. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the Saluting Battery in honour of His Highness's arrival.

RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO AJMERE.

IN reply to the memorial forwarded by the inhabitants of Surat and Broach to Government for extending the railway line to Ajmere, the following letter has been received by the petitioners:—

No. 1134 of 1875.
Railway Department.
Bombay Castle, 6th October 1875.

To NUROTUMDAS NURSYDAS, Esq., Nuggerseth of Surat.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st September last, and to inform you that the memorial signed by 2,271 bankers, merchants, traders, and others, residing in the cities of Surat and Broach praying for the speedy construction of the railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and a copy to the Government of India.—I have, &c.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut-Col, R. E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints. Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 19th Oct.

The Viceroy, with Miss Baring and suite, arrived at Nynee Tal on Monday evening. To-day they presided at the distribution of prizes at the Diocesan School.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AT ATHENS.

ATHENS, 18th Oct.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock and was received by King George of Greece.

The town and all the vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags, and the reception generally was most enthusiastic.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY TO ITALY.

MILAN, 18th Oct.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany arrived here to-day and received a splendid welcome from King Victor Emmanuel.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 18th Oct., Aft.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

The European, leaving dock, grounded in a dangerous position.

LONDON, 18th Oct., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105
Bar Silver	57

The sum of £81,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

Arrivals.—Dreadnought, Malwa, Macedonia, and Wimbledon.

WEATHER REPORT.

Carwar, 19th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. 2. Ther. 81. Bar. 30·3.

Mangalore, 19th October, 5 30 p.m.—Weather fine. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 76. W. B. 79. Bar. 29 76.

Tuticorin, 19th October, 5 p.m.—Weather fair. Wind S. E. Ther. 84. Bar. 29 84.

Vingorla, 19th October, 5 p.m.—Weather clear. Wind W. Ther. 86.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery yesterday afternoon, on the arrival in Bombay of the Honourable Mr. Rogers, Third Member of Council.

Sir F. P. Haines was to have left Ootacamund on Monday last for Bangalore, attended by the Adjutant-General and an Aide-de-Camp, and will probably arrive in Madras on the 24th inst.

A new locomotive engine which is intended to haul the train on the Madras Railway of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, is now being run on trial on the main line. We hear it will be elaborately painted, and the panels of the "tender" are to be decorated, with the Prince's plumes and monogram in gold.

The Bombay police made rather a serious mistake on Monday evening. They were in search of the officer to whom we alluded as being "wanted" in our Monday's issue, and they laid hands upon a gentleman in the mail-steamer shortly before she started. They were subsequently assured that they had caught the wrong man, and we hear that the aggrieved gentleman has decided upon suing the unlucky policemen for damages.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces is to leave Nynee Tal on the 4th November. On the 5th he will stay at Moradabad, and will reach Agra the next day. He will leave Agra for Allahabad on the 8th. It is definitely settled, according to the *Pioneer*, that the Lieutenant-Governor is not going to open the Hattras Railway. The Deputy Consulting Engineer chosen by the Government has not yet inspected it. Till that is done, a day will not be fixed for the opening, but the beginning of November will most likely be the time.

Saturday's *Gazette of India* contains the following appointments on the staff of authorised Indian Law Reporters:—Mr. Goodeeve to be Chief Reporter—Mr. Woodman to officiate during his absence—High Court, Fort William; Messrs. C. P. Hill, G. Gregory and C. H. Reily, and Munshi Ameer Ali, to be Reporters for that Court; Mr. J. Mills—Mr. J. Branson to officiate in his absence—High Court, Madras; Mr. W. Hart, High Court, Bombay; Mr. G. Spankie, High Court, North-West; Mr. N. H. Thomson to report for the Judicial Committee and the Privy Council.

We learn from the *Pioneer* that the floods of last July have done much more damage at Chunar than was supposed. Captain Trotter in a letter he has written as Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Allahabad Division, says that the European pensioners have suffered fearfully. Many of them are reduced to poverty, and others have lost nearly all that they had. Houses have been swept away by the floods, or seriously damaged, hardly one has escaped whole. The loss to the pensioners is reckoned at Rs. 21,693. Government allowed a grant of Rs. 5,000 towards their relief, but this, of course, must be largely supplemented. A military subscription list has already been started by Major-General Bright.

Writing on the 25th ult., *Vanity Fair* says:—Many have been saddened by hearing during the past week that Poulett Somersett is dead at the comparatively early age of fifty-three. Though somewhat irascible he was popular, and the coaching fraternity especially will miss his cheery face on the seat of a drag. When in the Guards, however, about twenty-four years ago, his quick temper got him into trouble. He was driving in Hyde Park at a more rapid rate than a policeman liked. Being called upon to stop he refused, and on the policeman's roughly enforcing his orders by seizing the horses' heads, Poulett Somerset struck him across the face with his whip. For this offence he suffered a brief imprisonment, but hosts of friends daily visited him, so the punishment was not much felt. After serving in the Crimea as A.D.C. to his uncle Lord Raglan, he sold out, but when the Indian Mutiny induced the authorities to augment the army, Poulett Somerset raised the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Fusiliers, and though he had left the service was appointed to its command. In 1863 he again retired from the service, but held for a time the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Dartmoor Militia.

The total number of deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending 18th September was 10,113, the number in the previous week being 8,255. Three hundred and sixteen deaths were registered under the head of cholera, against 560 in the previous week. Thirty-six villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 502. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Umritsur, 109; Lahore, 39; Gurdaspore, 39; Kangra, 40; Gurgaon, 22; Sealkote, 22; Delhi, 15; Umballa, 11; Kurnal, 6; Jullundur, 6; Hoshiarpore, 8; Hissar, 1. Notwithstanding the decline of cholera all over the Province, the aggregate mortality of the Province is rising rapidly. The increased mortality is most apparent in the districts of Hoshiarpore, Kangra, Umballa, Sealkote and Jullundur. In the Hoshiarpore district the total deaths registered were 1,120, against 523 in the previous week. Ninety-one deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 77 in the previous week. The disease continues to be prevalent in the districts of Gurgaon, Hissar, Kurnal, Umballa, Loodhiana, Ferozepore and Montgomery. Great mortality prevails in many of the large towns. Thus the death-rate of Batala is 154, Palwal 147, Panipat 121, and Hoshiarpore 96. There were 590 male and 464 female births registered.

With regard to the recent orders of Government about the burial of suicides the Bishop of Calcutta, in a letter to the clergy in charge of European congregations, writes as follows:—

> "I forward to you the important communication from the Government of India. You will observe that it leaves untouched the common interpretation of the law relative to the burial of suicides. This binds you always, under ordinary circumstances, to accept the verdict of Coroner's juries or Military Courts of Inquest. I agree with this ruling as generally consonant to reason, but in common with the late Archbishop Longley, I am of opinion that there may be extraordinary and exceptional cases in which it might be a Minister's duty to refuse Christian burial. If such a case should occur, immediate communication should be made to me and to the chief civil or military authority, and I will undertake the responsibility in any well-grounded refusal. I have asked H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to enforce upon Military Courts of Inquest greater care and circumspection in ascertaining the state of mind in the case of suicides."

The Roman Catholic chaplains appear to get over the difficulty in the following manner, according to the *Indian Church Gazette*:—

> "Tell——bury——Protestant ground!" Such was the telegram sent by a Roman Catholic Priest a short time since when one of the soldiers who was under his spiritual charge had committed suicide. He had found it convenient to be away from the station before the question of the burial of the suicide had arisen, and so far as he was concerned, he disposed of it by the telegram given above. The Viceroy's recent orders about funerals will, at any rate, protect Chaplains from having to pay attention to insults such as this, even if they do not prevent their liability to receive them.

A remarkable instance of presence of mind on the part of the captain of a man-of-war is related by the St. Petersburg papers. About the end of last month the Russian war-frigate Olaf, which had accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitch to Copenhagen, was lying at anchor among hundreds of other ships in the harbour when a fire was discovered in a coal-cellar below, which was only a few feet from the powder magazine. There was no time to put out the fire before it could reach the magazine, and an explosion of the large stores of cartridges and gunpowder contained in it would probably have destroyed, not only the Olaf and the surrounding ships, but part of Copenhagen itself. Captain Rehbinder, the commander of the Olaf, saw at once that the only thing to be done to prevent a catastrophe was to sink the ship. After sending away the crew, with the ship's papers, cash-boxes, and most valuable instruments in boats, he ordered the carpenters and engineers to make a leak in the vessel, and half an hour afterwards she sank in not very deep water. Next day she was raised again, and after some provisional repairs was taken to Cronstadt where she is now lying in dock pending her complete restoration for service. The damage done is stated to be comparatively trifling, and the court-martial held on the officer of the vessel unanimously expressed the highest praise of the conduct of the captain and his subordinates. The Emperor has appointed him his aide-de-camp, which is one of the highest honours conferred on Russian naval officers, and the officers and men under him have received gratuities from the Emperor's privy purse.

The Dacca Philanthropic Society having a loud sounding name have been trying to compass magnificent deeds, and therefore the Society addressed a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal asking His Honour "to appoint teachers to expound those elementary moral principles which are believed in by men of all creeds, and seeking to make an examination in these principles compulsory at all examinations from the Entrance to the M. A." To this grand idea the officiating Director of Public Instruction replied as follows:—In reply, I am to say that it seems to His Honour that your Society is labouring under a confusion between simply inculcating rules of morality (supposing that to be necessary) and making people virtuous. The evils set forth in your petition could not be reconsidered in the way you propose. By nothing short of a *public enforcement* of the neglected duties could the action of Government be effective. Even if this could be resorted to, it would produce at best only an outward conformity, not genuine morality. These teachers would require to be not merely teachers, but censors armed with the power of punishing immorality by inflicting some public mark of ignominy on an offender. The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that instances in which educated men neglect to support their aged parents are rare, and not attributable to the want of moral training in our colleges. Good manners should always be taught, and the school is the place for that. No special teachers would seem to be necessary, as it is the duty of every master to attend to that matter, and breaches of good manners should be punishable. In the College, it seems to His Honour, that the interest of morality are likely to be forwarded—silently it may be—but more effectively through the indirect means of the personal example of a respectful gentle conscientious teacher, whatever his subject may be, rather than by the appointment of special teachers of virtue. It could hardly be expected that men of different creeds would teach practical morality, with all its issues, without their peculiar dogmas giving a tinge to their teaching.

Colonel C. S. Hearn, the Inspector-General of Police for Madras, has submitted to Government his report on the Administration of Police for the year 1874, of which the *Madras Times* gives the following summary. The area of this Presidency is 138,318 square miles, the population 31,220,973, and the total strength of the police force was 22,597, (or 506 below the sanctioned strength) costing Rs. 35,57,528, or an average cost per policeman of Rs. 155¼, or of 1-56 annas per head of population. In addition to the above, 131 Policemen were employed by Banks and private individuals at a cost of Rs. 16,362. The cost of the Marine Police was Rs. 24,900. There were 1 Inspector-General, 4 Deputy Inspectors-General, 1 Assistant Inspector-General, 3 Madras Town Commissioners, 20 District Superintendents, 20 D. S. Assistants, 385 Inspectors, 21,932 Constables, and 225 office servants. Of these 12 officers drawing a salary of 35 rupees and upwards, and 528 men were dismissed; 92 officers and 6,455 men were fined, degraded, or suspended; 515 men resigned; 100 men deserted; 23 were pensioned; 336 were rewarded by promotion, 526 received money rewards, 277 were convicted by Magistrates; and 12 by the higher courts. 70,222 rupees were expended for hutting and building of policemen's houses, stations, hospitals, &c. Policemen served 333,411 processes on 326,376 persons. In 1874, in the Presidency 11,804 deaths occurred from violent or unnatural causes, of which 271 were by murder, 98 by culpable homicide, 11 by railway accidents, 6,683 fires occurred, in which 37,585 houses were destroyed, and 103 persons lost their lives. The value of property lost was Rs. 7,55,517. Offences against the Indian Penal Code, and special and local laws reported numbered 65,294 cases, and 83,371 persons were arrested of whom 58,875 persons convicted. Of 11,08,847 rupees worth of property lost, property to the value of only Rs. 2,26,528 was recovered. Of 265 murder cases, only 90 were detected, and of 555 persons arrested on a charge of murder, only 137 convicted. "Notwithstanding the marked improvement in the detection and conviction of dacoits in 1873, there has been a slight increase in the number of dacoities in 1874." The number of dacoities reported was 266, of which only 115 cases were detected; 1,597 persons were arrested, but only 519 were convicted. Of Rs. 62,849 worth of property lost in dacoities, only Rs. 5,323 value was recovered. Of 266 dacoities, 94 were committed in houses, 97 on the highways, and 75 in fields and jungles.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of the country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It replaces the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorate it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fair fragrance lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, D. S. Kemp & Co. Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

The 26th Regiment, N. I., will be encamped on the Esplanade from to-morrow.

Drunkenness.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Govind Balloo was found guilty of being drunk and disorderly, and he being an old offender, was sent to jail for seven days, with hard labour.

Theft.—Bisseeram Coolbull was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, on a charge of having stolen a copper pot belonging to Fuckroodin Ali Mahomed, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund.—Mr. William Maidment, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military and Naval Departments, has been appointed Chairman of the committee for administering the Uncovenanted Family Pension Funds, in the room of Mr. N. Spencer, proceeded to Europe.

Assault.—Jaishunker Madhowjee and another man were yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court with having assaulted Pandoo Lugoon on the previous day. The charge having been proved, his Worship ordered the prisoner to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace towards the complainant for six months.

Torture.—Mr. Sweeney, an inspector of police, yesterday charged Abdool Gunny, an oil presser, before the Senior Magistrate of Police, with cruelly illusing his bullock, and was fined Rs. 10—Govind Vittoo, a cart driver, for the same offence, was fined Rs. 2—Raymoo Jewa, having pleaded guilty to torturing a horse, was fined Rs. 5.

Wilful Disobedience.—Thomas Weir, an articled seaman on board the British ship Electra, was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having wilfully disobeyed the orders of the officers of his ship. Captain Thompson prosecuted, and the prisoner having pleaded guilty, was sent to jail for a fortnight and then to be sent back on board.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.—Owing, we presume, to the visit of the Prince of Wales, Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, is being repaired and whitewashed like most buildings in Bombay. Divine Service was, consequently, held, both morning and evening, on Sunday last, in the school hall of the Indo-British Institution, and will be so held until the completion of repairs in the Church.

A Fire.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the shop of Abdoola Borah, a dealer in fireworks and sundries, situated next to the east side of the Jumma Musjid. With the assistance of a manual engine from the Munguldas Cloth Market, and a fire-engine which arrived soon after, the fire was speedily subdued. The total damage has been estimated at Rs. 1,600.

Grievances.—A correspondent complains that when the Coroner wanted a jury the other day to sit on the inquest held over Catherine Massey, who died from excessive drinking, he summoned "in an impertinent and overbearing manner as many of the unhappy inmates of the Strangers' Home as he required." This, he says, has been the case three times during the past three weeks—in fact, it would appear that the Strangers' Home is being looked upon as a Coroner's jury preserve, where jurymen can always be picked up without much trouble. He also suggests that Dr. Hewlett should take off his hat when presiding at the inquest.

A Suggestion.—In allusion to the suggestion in our issue of Saturday last, that a post-box should be provided in the European General Hospital, our attention has been drawn to another matter which might be remedied. Visitors to the hospital are admitted from 9 to 11 in the forenoon, and from 5 to 6 in the evening. When the time elapses, and they are required to leave, a native sepoy generally goes round to the different wards, and very unceremoniously, with that want of politeness for which native sepoys are distinguished, informs the visitors, without distinction, that they must "clear out." It would be more advisable, and less offensive, if a bell were rung at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. and thus notice would be given at once to the visitors in all the wards.

Serious Accident to the Italian Consul.—We regret to state that on Saturday morning last whilst riding near the Mahaluxmee bridge, Signor C. Grondona, agent at Bombay of the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company and Consul for Italy, met with a serious accident. He was flung to the ground with great violence, pitching upon his head. On examination at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to which he was promptly removed, it was found that, besides a severe shock to the system and several bruises, there was concussion of the brain, though no fracture of the skull. He was restored to consciousness after a considerable length of time. Although he is in a somewhat precarious state, there is nothing in his condition to cause serious alarm to his family and friends. He is now kept extremely quiet at the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Row in a Tram-car.—A Parsee, who claimed for himself the title of being a respectable man, was brought up at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, and charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with having used threatening and abusive language on a tramway car. The plaintiff, a lady named Elizabeth Ratchell, stated that on the preceding day, at about 3½ o'clock p. m., she was travelling in a tram-car in which the defendant also was. Having occasion to look behind, the defendant smiled and winked, and otherwise annoyed her. One of the company's muccadums interfered, and also the conductor, who told the defendant that he must change his seat and cease to annoy the other passengers, when the defendant became violent and struck the muccadum, using very bad language at the same time. Miss S. Hill corroborated the complainant's evidence. Bhicajee Sorabjee, the conductor, said that the lady had complained to him of the defendant's misconduct. The evidence of the muccadum was then taken and fully corroborated that of the three preceding witnesses. The defendant had engaged a vakeel but had no witnesses to call, and his Worship then dismissed him with a caution.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The 1st Queen's Lancers—318 men and horses, with six officers—arrived in Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and are encamped on the Back Bay reclaimed ground near the Churney Road station. They were three days on the march from Poona to Bombay.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon at the Chamber's office, Graham's buildings, Mr. J. A. Forbes in the chair. The attendance was unsatisfactory, and when the proceedings commenced nearly half an hour after the advertised time, there were only eighteen members present.

Mr. John Gordon, the secretary, to whom a graceful compliment was paid at the meeting, read the notice convening it.

The report of the Chamber for the past year, of which printed copies had been circulated, was taken as read.

The Chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report, said he did not think it was necessary to take up the time of the meeting by any lengthened observations. The events recorded in the report showed that the year had been a somewhat eventful one as regarded the mercantile interests of Bombay. The subjects, however, had been so many times discussed in the Chamber that he (Mr. Forbes) thought, to go over them again would be merely going over what they were already familiar with. He would, however, touch upon one or two matters which, although referred to in the report, would, he thought, assist the new committee. The report commenced with what was done by the committee in regard to the revision of the Customs' Tariff. The memorial to the Government of India which was adopted by a meeting of the Chamber held last month, had been sent up; and as the revenue—so far as they could see—was far from deriving any benefit, he had no doubt that Government would have little difficulty in meeting the request of the memorialists. The next subject was that of Wet Docks and the construction of the Sassoon Dock; and it was gratifying to notice that the long discussion on the subject had been at last set at rest. The Government Dock was yet to be constructed, and they had reason to hope for great results from the engineering skill which was to be employed upon the work and the large sum of Rs. 76,00,000 which was to be spent upon it. There was one strange circumstance in reference to the two Docks—the difficulty of the one being that it was too far from, and of the other that it was too near the mouth of the harbour. The difficulty of both would be that neither was in a central position. They would hope, however, that when trade had extended, and when people were more enterprising than they now appeared to be, they would have a Dock near the Fort, the proper centre of business. The Sassoon Dock promised to be very useful in its way; but these Docks could not be fully utilized until they had a cheap communication with up-country districts; and they were at present far too much dependent upon the G. I. P. Railway. To that effect they had the opinion of Colonel Kennedy, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, who, in a letter of the 3rd January 1874 wrote to the Government of India as follows:—"His Excellency is of opinion that it is very greatly to be regretted that the line from Ahmedabad to Agra was not projected throughout on the standard gauge of 5ft. 6ins. It is one of the main arterial lines of India, and forms a side of the great triangle, whose angles are at Bombay, Allahabad, and Agra. It is difficult to overrate the importance to Bombay of connecting Ahmedabad with Agra by rail, as at present the trade of the place is very greatly hampered by the high G. I. P. tariff—a tariff which is forced on that company by the difficulties of their line as regards curves, gradients, and ghaut inclines, and consequent high cost of haulage" That letter was written in support of a memorial to Government. This line had been the subject of memorials to Government during the last ten years; and unfortunately, they had still to look forward to its completion. The reasons why this line had not been completed had yet been withheld from the Chamber, who were not met with arguments, but were met with constant delays. The only thing they could now do was again to appeal to the Viceroy when he visited Bombay next month. The importance of the line to the trade was very great and was so well understood that it need not be further enlarged upon. The advantage to the Government would also be very great, and they were surprised that Government had not yet fully seen it, for it would relieve them of the 5 per cent. interest for the payment of which they were liable to the shareholders. The B. B. and C. I. Railway, owing to the competition of other Railways, charged cheaper rates than the G. I. P. He thought that they must all agree that the next great step in advancement would be the completion of this railway. But even railway communication would not do all for their trade. The other great difficulty was that which had been taken up by their late Chairman, Mr. Watson, who showed that, in every up-country town, the goods that entered were heavily taxed in the way of town duties. At Mr. Watson's suggestion, the Chamber had taken up the subject and collected various statistics, the details of which would be appended to the printed report. On goods such as yarns, the duty levied in up-country towns was higher than the imperial duty; and it was a matter of surprise that the merchants, who grumbled at the imperial duties, quietly submitted to the higher duties levied in the Mofussil towns. With the pressure of Manchester, and what influence this Chamber could bring to bear upon the Government, it was to be hoped that this serious hindrance to up-country trade would be removed. There was no other subject which the Chairman could think of speaking upon. The business of the Chamber had been heavier during the year than in preceding years, as would be seen from the appendices to the printed report. The Chamber had very great reason to congratulate themselves on the manner in which their Secretary, Mr. Gordon, had taken up these questions, and the great zeal and energy with which he had dealt with them,—sparing neither time nor trouble. (Applause.)

It was then proposed by the Hon. Donald Graham (Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.,) seconded by Mr. C. Macdonald (Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co.,) and carried unanimously, that the report of the committee that has been circulated be received with thanks and printed for general information, together with the documents therein referred to, and that the members of the retiring committee do now receive the thanks of the Chamber for their attention to its interests during the year of office now expired.

It was next proposed by Mr. Charles Douglas (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.), and seconded by Mr. Edward Walker, (Messrs. Lyon and Co.) That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year:—

Chairman.—Mr. J. A. Forbes, of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Deputy Chairman—Captain G. F. Henry, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Members of the Committee—The Hon. Donald Graham, of Messrs. Graham and Co.; Mr. Robert Ewing, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co; Mr. A. Prier De Saone, of Messrs. George Lockhart and Co; Mr. J. Y. Lang, of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.; and Mr. G. E. Noble, Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Mr. Douglas said they had already thanked the retiring committee for their labours during the past year; but he thought they must also thank those gentlemen who had expressed their willingness to serve again, and had been appointed on the new committee. For the conscientious manner in which they had worked in the interests of the mercantile community during the past year, as well as for their consenting to work again, the Chamber must thank them heartily. (Applause.)

The resolution was then passed unanimously. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are the principal portions of the annual report of the Chamber:—

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS' TARIFF.

The state of the Customs' Tariff had been under the consideration of the Chamber in various forms since the close of 1872, and, on the 22nd September 1873, your Committee's predecessors in office addressed the local Government, requesting that His Excellency in Council would be pleased to move the Government of India to appoint a Commission to sit at Calcutta, with representatives from Madras and Bombay, for the purpose of considering the whole subject. To this request, and to a similar communication made on the 7th October last, a reply, dated 2nd December 1874, was received, enclosing a Resolution of the Government of India by which the formation of a Committee to meet in Calcutta in the first week of January last was sanctioned, and requesting the Chamber to nominate a representative to sit on the Committee so as to facilitate the enquiry. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of revising the Tariff valuations, but was desired at the same time to inquire into and report on (1) the propriety of removing from the Tariff any articles, the retention of which might be thought unimportant in the interest of the public revenue, and the removal of which from the list of dutiable articles would give freedom to trade, or any other cases in which, from competition or otherwise, the Committee might be of opinion that any of the existing export duties were seriously prejudicial to the trade in the articles subject to them; (2) to enquire into and report upon the effect of the duties levied on the import of cotton goods and twist manufactured in England, the Committee, in considering this question, being requested to observe that the Government of India does not impose or maintain customs duties for the purpose of affording protection to any branch or class of industry, but for revenue purposes only; and, finally, the Committee were told that the Government of India would be glad to receive suggestions from them generally upon any matters in which they might consider that the Customs' Tariff required amendment.

On receiving this Resolution, your Committee appointed a Special Committee, composed not only of Members of the Chamber, but of a number of merchants outside the Chamber, who were acquainted with the various branches of the trade of the Port, and some of whom were engaged in spinning and weaving in the Town of Bombay, to enquire into and report on the Customs' Tariff valuations with a view to their revision. After a good many Meetings, and a great deal of discussion, the Special Committee arrived at the valuations, which were unanimously confirmed by the Chamber in General Meeting assembled on the 5th and 6th January last.

The Report of the Tariff Committee, dated 27th February, the Resolution of the Government of India thereon, dated 12th August, and the Indian Tariff Act, No. XVI. of 1875, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th, and became law on the 6th August 1875, were duly promulgated. The recommendations of the Chamber on the general question of the revision of duties were fairly considered by the Tariff Committee in Calcutta, and by the Government of India. The Chamber requested not only that the export duty on Indian-made goods and yarns, but that the export duties on all articles, except those on rice, indigo, and lac, should be repealed, and this request has been entirely complied with. In addition to this liberal concession the general rate of import duty has been reduced from 7½ to 5 per cent. With respect to the proposal, that the import duty on cotton goods and yarns should be abolished, the Government of India found it impossible to give up so large an item of revenue as this import duty which yields more than £800,000 a year.

The wise an liberal policy which the new Indian Tariff Act inaugurates has, with the exception of one item, been received with satisfaction by nearly all classes throughout the Empire. The reductions and remissions of taxation will afford much relief to trade generally. But it is much to be regretted that one obnoxious tax has been introduced into the tariff. A duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is imposed on raw cotton, not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon for the avowed purpose of prohibiting the people of India from improving and extending their own manufactures. Your Committee convened a Meeting of the Members, inviting the mercantile community, European and Native, and the public generally, to attend for the purpose of considering this duty and of passing such resolutions thereon as might be deemed expedient. The Meeting was held in the office of the Chamber on the 11th of September, when Resolutions were passed protesting against the duty with only two dissentients.

In accordance therewith, these Resolutions have been sent to His Excellency the Governor in Council, for transmission to the Government of India, with a Memorial praying that the duty be immediately repealed.—

GOVERNMENT WET DOCKS.

After the discussion which had taken place last year on the question of the site for Wet Docks for Bombay, it was publicly announced, just as the year was closing, that the whole question had been referred home to the Secretary of State for his decision. The decision of Her Majesty's Government was communicated to the Government of India on the 18th February 1875, and it very closely coincided with the course of procedure which the Government of India had from the beginning recommended. The Secretary of State agreed with His Excellency the Governor-General in thinking that the conversion of the Elphinstone Dock alone would best meet the exigencies of the case.

The differences of opinion as to the cost of the whole undertaking ranged from 58 to 76 lacs. The Secretary of State provisionally accepted the larger of the amounts named as the one most likely to prove correct, and the Government of India was therefore authorized to make to the Bombay Port Trust a loan not exceeding 76 lacs, on the security not simply of the Dock dues, but of all other revenues of the Port Trust, from whatever source derived.

THE SASSOON DOCK.

While the discussions on the relative merits of the Elphinstone Estate and the Mody Bay as a site for the Government Wet Dock were proceeding, another Wet Dock was being constructed by private enterprise on the south side of the Colaba Company's Estate, and is now completed.

The site of the Sassoon Dock is close to the centre of the cotton trade and in close proximity to the principal presses; and these advantages are supplemented by the direct communication with the up-country districts, afforded by the sidings in connection with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, which run on to the wharves.

Its dimensions are 645 ft. in length and 292 ft. at its greatest breadth, and it covers a water space of 3½ acres. The entrance is 40 ft. wide, and the sill 26 ft. 9 in. below the level of the wharves.

Depth of water varies from 18 ft. on the sill at high water neap tides to 21 ft. 6 in. at high water spring tides, while occasionally it reaches 23 ft. 6 in.

The wharves have a frontage of 1,500 lineal feet, and an area of 2¾ acres, but there are in addition to this space upwards of 18,000 square yards of adjoining land that can be used for storage, &c.

Vessels of 18 ft. draught can enter or leave the Dock on any day during the year, and for those drawing up to 20 ft. there will be sufficient depth of water during the eight consecutive days of spring tides. Moorings have been laid down off the entrance in a position where there are 24 ft. of water at low spring tides, and other buoys are fixed for warping and checking vessels as they enter and leave the Dock.

It is calculated that vessels of 300 feet long could enter easily, but the Dock is best suited for steamers up to about 1,000 tons net register, of which it could accommodate five at one time alongside the wharves: if necessary, three more vessels could lie outside the others and be worked by means of staging over and between them. The Dock will also afford great facilities for unloading heavy pieces of machinery, boilers, &c., possessing a powerful crane, and lines of rail being laid all round the wharves, rendering it easy to discharge and remove articles of any weight up to 20 tons.

SASSOON DOCK RATES AND REGULATIONS.

The proposed Dock rates and regulations were submitted to your Committee by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., who, at the same time, intimated that any suggestions of the Committee would be attended to, as they desired, in publishing the list of charges, to mention that it had been revised and sanctioned by the Chamber. A Special Committee, composed of Mr. H. Maxwell, Chairman, Messrs. Graham, Manuel, Prier De Saone, J. Y. Lang, and Sorabjee Framjee, was appointed for the purpose; and the alterations and modifications which they suggested were adopted by your Committee, and forwarded to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

BILLS OF LADING, OUTWARDS.

It will be remembered that a Meeting of merchants, and others interested in the trade with the East, was held at the London Tavern on the 11th July 1871, and that at this Meeting a Committee of merchants was appointed to consider all the special stipulations that had been introduced into Bills of Lading for steam vessels, and to confer thereon with the representatives of the steam shipowners and underwriters, with the view of drawing up a general form of Bill of Lading, which should be equitable in its conditions to all parties. This Committee lost no time in seeking the co-operation of steam shipowners in arriving at a common understanding on the subject. A Meeting of the latter body was called in London, and a Committee of which Mr. C. M. Norwood, M. P., was Chairman, was appointed to concert terms with the merchants. After a prolonged discussion, and a series of compromises on both sides, the "Eastern Trade Bill of Lading, Outwards," was agreed upon, and published in three forms, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, slightly varied to suit different voyages. The new form came into immediate use; and the Committee of merchants had much gratification in testifying that, in June 1872, it had been very generally accepted, not only in London, but in Liverpool and Glasgow also, and that it had proved a useful and successful document.

The advantages of uniformity of system which, it was hoped, had been thus obtained were, however, of short duration. Objectionable clauses were ere long again inserted in some Bills of Lading used by certain lines and steamers trading with this port. The forms printed by Turner and Dunnett, Liverpool, and which are adopted by the "Liverpool, India, and China Line of Steamers," are among the worst. The forms printed by W. S. Harris & Co., Drury Lane, Liverpool, and adopted by "The King Line," and those printed by Rockliff Brothers Castle Street, Liverpool, and used by various vessels trading to this port, also contain clauses and conditions which do not appear in the Eastern Trade Bill of Lading, Outwards. Exemption from liability in various contingencies, and sundry powers, which the joint Committee of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters held not to be warranted, are again claimed for the ship These clauses are a source of great dissatisfaction, which is aggravated by the fact that all legal points are constantly taken advantage of by the captains of Canal steamers in this port to repudiate their liability for damage to, or loss of, cargo.

Shortly after your Committee had taken office, a decision of the local Court came under their cognizance that the plaintiff, who had sued the captain of the s.s. Parsee, had been non-suited on the ground that the Bill of Lading was not signed by the captain. As the great majority of Bills of Lading, Outwards, had hitherto been signed not by the captain, but by some one in the office of the owners or agents of the steamer, your Committee wrote to the Chambers of Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow, to Lloyd's Salvage Association, to the members of the Committee of merchants and others, interested in the trade with the East requesting them to give the utmost publicity to this decision, and to warn shippers of goods of the great danger they were incurring in accepting Bills of Lading so signed, and bankers and merchants in advancing upon such documents; and they at the same time drew attention to the introduction of the new clauses into the Eastern Trade form by certain shipowners.

But no general action such as that which resulted in the adoption by consent of Eastern Trade Bill of Lading can be relied upon to stop the mischief. The joint Committee, which, in 1872, agreed upon that form—equitable alike to shipowner and merchant—could only recommend its adoption: it had no power whatever to enforce its use. This must rest with merchants and shippers individually, or in combination; and if they are not alive to their own interests so far as to insist on the use of the Eastern Trade form, no Committee can do their work for them.

THE WESTERN RAJPOOTANA RAILWAY—EXTENSION OF LINE FROM AHMEDABAD TO AJMERE.

Your Committee regret that no information has yet been received of the intentions of the Government of India with respect to the construction of this important line, which has now been under discussion and survey for the last ten years. The Government of India, in November last, in acknowledging the receipt of the Chamber's Memorial, praying for the immediate construction of the line, stated that it would receive full consideration on receipt of the plans and estimates which were then daily expected. These plans and estimates have, your Committee understand, been for several months, with the Government of India.

Your Committee were induced, by the great importance of the subject, once more to urge the construction of the proposed line upon Government, and on this occasion they addressed the Memorial of the Chamber to the Secretary of State, which His Excellency the Governor in Council, with his uniform courtesy, transmitted.

In the forecast of expenditure, however, from extraordinary funds on railways, &c., for the five years ending 1879-80, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated Simla, June 12, 1875, no mention is made—in the progress intended to be effected, either in the guaranteed, or in the State Railways—of the Western Rajpootana Railway, from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, which, with the exception, perhaps, of the Punjab Northern, and the Indus Valley, is of infinitely greater importance in the general interests of the country than any of the lines mentioned, and to which the Government of India apparently has resolved to concede priority of construction. Your Committee, thereupon, addressed His Excellency the Governor in Council, requesting that he would be pleased to ask the Government of India to favour them with an explanation of the omission of this railway from the forecast, and with information as to the probable date on which its construction would be sanctioned. A copy of this letter has been forwarded by His Excellency in Council to the Government of India, with a request that that Government will furnish the information necessary to enable His Excellency to reply to the questions put by the Chamber.

TOWN DUTIES ON GRAIN AND TOBACCO.

Shortly after your Committee had taken office, the operation of the Municipal duties levied on grain and on tobacco came under their consideration. They addressed the Government of India on the subject, respectfully requesting that, for the reasons set forth, it would take measures to repeal the duty on grain, and to so modify the rules affecting the remission of the local duty on the re-exportation of tobacco, as to remove the difficulties and restrictions interposed in the granting of such remissions. The Government of Bombay, in transmitting these papers to the Government of India, expressed its desire to see the system on which the Municipal dues are levied, divested, as far as possible, of anything that could give them the character of transit duties, and was of opinion that the proposals made by Mr. Pedder would undoubtedly tend to this end. With efficient regulations in respect of refunds, His Excellency in Council was not prepared to advocate a preference being given, in the matter of exemption from taxation, to one description of taxable produce over another on its being brought into the city.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council agreed with the Government of Bombay in considering that the proposals made by the Municipal Commissioner were calculated to prevent the dues levied on behalf of the Municipality at Bombay from operating as transit duties. And it would devolve on the Government of Bombay to see that these proposals, with any needful modifications, were carried into effect. His Excellency, however, did not consider it necessary to discuss on this occasion the principles of the Municipal taxation of the City of Bombay, or to suggested any changes in this taxation.

TOWN AND TRANSIT DUTIES LEVIED BY MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

It having come to the knowledge of your Committee that Transit and Town Duties, pressing heavily upon trade, are levied by nearly every Municipality in the interior of India on articles which enter into the general trade of the country, they considered it desirable to enquire into the subject, and wrote for information to twelve Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency. The results of the investigation showed that in some of these Municipalities, Transit Duties are avowedly levied an that in all, Town Duties are imposed on piece goods, yarns, metals, cotton, wool, silk, and other articles, and generally under restrictions so stringent as to convert these Town Duties into Transit Duties. The Government of India, in an able Minute, dated 14th November 1868, which almost exhausted the whole subject of Municipal taxation, declared that Transit Duties have long since been condemned by universally-accepted maxims of policy, and that Town Duties are alike injurious to the general trade and to the towns immediately affected, and ought to be confined to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fowls, eggs, and animals for slaughter, which do not enter into the general trade of the country. Your Committee have taken the opportunity which the approaching revision of the "Bombay Municipal Act of 1872" presents, to urge upon His Excellency the Governor in Council the expediency of abolishing, not only in the Bombay Municipality, but in all the Municipalities of the Mofussil of this Presidency, in accordance with the principles of Municipal taxation defined by the Government of India, all octroi or town duties on articles which enter into the general trade of the country, and of confining the tax to a few articles of local consumption, such as ghee, firewood, fruit, &c., as abovementioned. They have also submitted the whole papers to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, with a request that it will represent the matter to the Secretary of State, and co-operate with this Chamber in procuring the abolition of these duties,—for it is of little use complaining of imperial customs duties, if we do not also see that these inland duties are abolished.

COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

By a Notification, dated 2nd March 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to appoint a Commission to enquire into the working of the Cotton Frauds Act with a view to advising Government as to the expediency of retaining the said enactment either in its present or a modified form.

It was, however, with much regret that your Committee learned that, contrary to the recommendation of the Commission, the Secretary of State had resolved to maintain the Act. The subject was discussed at a public meeting of the mercantile community of Bombay, European and Native, held in the rooms of the Chamber on the 11th September. At this meeting, the following Resolution was passed, with only one dissentient, viz:—

"That the Secretary of State for India having resolved to maintain the Cotton Frauds Act, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the subject, this meeting desires to record its protest against a policy which continues to burden the trade with an unnecessary tax."

This Resolution was embodied in a Memorial which your Committee have forwarded through the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India in Council."

WATER SUPPLIED TO THE SHIPPING.

A representation was made to your Committee, in April last, by a member largely representing the shipping interest, that the sickness, which was then prevailing to an unusual extent in the harbour, was believed to be attributable to the impurity of the water supplied by the Master Attendant's Department.

Your Committee, however, regret to have to report that the results of the analysis of the Chemical Analyser to Government of several samples of Vehar water submitted to him by the Port Trust, which showed a progressive increase in foulness from the Carnac Bunder to the ships, lead him to suspect contamination with sewage. Dr. Gray concluded that the amount of organic matter in the water is so great that not only the water from the barges and ships, but also that from the Crawford Market and the Carnac Bunder, should be condemned absolutely as unfit for drinking purposes. The Trustees, in forwarding Dr. Gray's analysis and report, for the information of the Chamber, stated that they had requested Government to appoint an officer to make a further analysis, and to enquire into the causes of the impurities of the water in the pipes, in the barges, and in the ships; and they added that the Municipal Commissioners was also prosecuting further enquiries.

RAILWAY CARTING AGENCY, &c.

Further information respecting the Railway Terminal and other charges having been furnished to your Committee, they convened a public meeting of merchants, which was held in the rooms of the Chamber on the 9th December last, to discuss the questions of the Railway carting arrangements, terminal charges, and station accommodation.

The G. I. P. Railway Company, it will be remembered, discontinued their delivery service, on 1st February 1875, for goods brought by them into Bombay or Byculla, consignees being required to make their own arrangements to take delivery at the stations and sidings. New terminal charges were at the same time introduced, the terminal charge at Bombay on cotton being reduced from Rs. 3-15-0 to Rs. 2-7-1 per ton.

The whole question, which has had the careful consideration of your Committee, will doubtless receive from their successors in office the attention which its great importance demands. In the meantime, it is satisfactory to record that a considerable reduction in the rates for grain and seeds booked to Bombay from certain stations, having effect from 1st September last, was made by the G. I. P. Railway Company.—

THE PORT TRUST.

The Budget for the year ending 31st March 1876, estimates the expenditure of the Trust at Rs. 15,78,707-9-11, and the income at Rs 13,89,677-14-1, showing a deficit of Rs. 1,89 029-11-10.

MERCANTILE MARINE LAW.

Various suggestions made by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, and submitted by the Government of India to the Government of Bombay, for the improvement of the existing Marine Mercantile Law, were forwarded to the Chamber for its opinion. These were considered by a Special Committee presided over by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, whose report was adopted by your Committee and sent to Government. Government, in its Resolution upon this and other reports on the same subject, remarked that the suggestions of the Chamber should be commended to the attention of the Government of India in view to their consideration in connection with the Shipping Bill now awaiting final action by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; and that it should be stated that, whatever legislation may be determined upon, it should be clear both in the letter and spirit, so as to admit of no possible misapprehension of the scope and powers of Marine Courts of Enquiry.

CULTIVATION OF JUTE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

An interesting report from Dr. Gray, the Secretary and Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, submitting three specimens of Jute fibre, was forwarded to the Chamber with a request that Government should be furnished with a report upon the fibres.

Dr. Gray is not aware that this fibre has ever before been noticed, and he justly considers the fact that Jute can be grown in Bombay to be a most important discovery. Your Committee, in forwarding their report upon the specimen to Government, recommended Government to encourage the cultivation of Jute in every possible way, as there seems little doubt that the soil of the Bombay Presidency is suitable for it.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income for the past year considerably exceeds the expenditure, but this is owing to the transfer from the Measurement Fee Account to the general funds of the Chamber of Rs. 6,400, being Head Office charges, at the rate of Rs. 100 per month, in connection with the measurement scheme from its commencement. This charge has been hitherto omitted: it will continue to be made at the same rate, viz., Rs. 100 per month in future. The balance in favour of the Chamber, in account with the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on 6th October 1875, was Rs. 7,567-14-0, which will be increased by Rs. 6 400 due from the Measurement Fee Account, as soon as the position of that account enables the Committee to transfer the amount.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CAUSE.

(*Englishman*).

Until the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall have given and promulgated its decision in the great constitutional cause in which one Damudhur Gordhan is the ostensible (but passive) Appellant, we cannot do better than continue our discussion of the merits of the general question. For our own part, we must confess we were unprepared to find that the public men of the day had drifted so far from the constitutional traditions of the English Commonwealth as seems to be the case, or that responsible authorities could exert so much perverse energy in bending the forms of law, and the resources of forensic rhetoric, in order to subvert or evade the principles on which the structure of legality itself reposes. Fortunately, the subject matter of this cause lies within small compass, and the principles at stake can be readily recognised. It is claimed on behalf of the executive authorities that they have power at any time to make treaties or conventions whereby territory subject to the British Crown may pass to another dominion, and the allegiance of persons living therein may be transferred from Her Majesty to some foreign power. If this claim is valid, it follows that the jurisdiction of English Courts of Justice may be extinguished by the fiat of local executive authorities and as an incidental result of ordinary administrative arrangements. It was in the matter of jurisdiction that this extraordinary claim was checked and disallowed by the Bombay High Court in 1873, the claim so far standing condemned as *ultra vires* and unconstitutional. As to the subsidiary plea, that the Indian Legislature had settled the question by inserting a clause in the Evidence Act to wit, that the announcement in the official *Gazette* of such transfer should be accepted as proof both of the fact and its validity, that is an argument beneath the dignity even of an Attorney's contention.

It is admitted on all hands that to the Crown, or to such executive officers as it may depute, pertains the power of ceding territory and transferring populations from British to foreign rule provided these cessions and transfers are pursuant to any settlement after time of war, and under the authority of a treaty of peace. We need not stop to consider the *rationale* of this large prerogative. It would be well, however, if some of those who now seek to strain this function beyond its normal scope would look into the records, and see with what jealous care constitutional usage has hedged up this kingly power of making war and peace Besides the implied, and for a long time obscure obligation to consult Privy Councillors, and the still indispensable use of the Great Seal, there has always been a more or less plainly acknowledged necessity for placing treaties of peace in the hands of Parliament as soon after their negotiation as practicable. Few portions of the pro-official contention which we have to combat more strikingly reveal the laxness of modern political doctrine than the sophistical use that is attempted to be made of this admitted custom of general and eventual submission of treaties of peace to the cognisance and criticism of Parliament. Because, in former days, the high monarchical prerogative of making war and peace was subjected to the vigilance of the Privy Council, and to check by various formalities, the whole business having to be eventually reported to the High Court of Parliament, *therefore*, we are told, the cession of British territory, the transfer of subjects' allegiance, and the withdrawal of our Courts of Justice may be all valid and legal, if the local and executive authorities, who, of their own motion, and without so much even as an implied treaty basis, have effected this revolution, only subsequently announce what they have done in the pages of some obscure official *Gazette*, and the affair gets huddled through Parliament, *sub silentio*, in some casual "return," or dry annual report.

We venture to affirm that a more thorough perversion of political argument than that we have just stated can scarcely be conceived. Only those who may have given some attention to this section of jurisprudence can realise how extreme in its nature is the power of sacrificing or bartering public rights in this stealthy, indirect, and autocratic fashion. Yet, it is this power, which, under some baneful and as yet unrevealed influence, the present Government of India, aided more or less willingly by the present and last Indian Secretaries of State, has strenuously sought to arrogate to itself.

To revert for a moment to the constitutional usage of subjecting to Parliamentary control the kingly prerogative of concluding peace and interchanging territories, we may refer to the dictum of Lord Loughborough in the debate (1783) on the cession of Florida to Spain. That eminent legal authority contended that "no prerogative existed in the Crown to cede, without the authority of Parliament, any part of the dominions of the Crown in the possession of subjects under the allegiance and at the peace of the King." This is just the state of things which obtained in eastern Kattywar, when, for some obscure reasons of administrative convenience, Sir Bartle Frere, as Governor of Bombay, thought fit to transfer to the dominion of H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur some sixty or a hundred villages, and the British subjects therein. It is true that the Lord Chancellor of the day (1783) the beetle-browed Thurlow, denounced Lord Loughborough's proposition, and, with his customary vehemence, waved aside Vattel and Puffendorf as pitiful "Swiss authors." beneath the notice of a British Judge; but, as the cession of Florida was pursuant to a treaty of peace, the episode does not affect our present argument except that Lord Loughborough's observation is one amongst scores of instances to show that, when the executive authority were acting well within the limits of the Crown's prerogative, they have been willing, and generally desirous of obtaining Parliamentary sanction as soon as practicable. Amongst the striking instances of homage thus rendered by prerogative to Parliament is that of the peace made with the United States after their successful war of independence. Although it was admitted by all concerned that the Crown had full power to settle terms of peace with the quondam Colonies, and to make a full treaty with the new nation, it was deemed in every way more satisfactory that the great reconciliation should proceed under the full provision and sanction of Parliament.

There is one source of ambiguity of thought in connection with this subject which should be carefully borne in mind. It has often happened that transfers cessions, and "rectifications of boundaries" have been carried out under authority of old treaties of peace, and as the *sequelæ* of wars long-forgotten by the generation which witnessed the territorial adjustments in question; but these cases are all in accordance with the admitted powers of kingly prerogative in matters of making peace and war. We have reason to know that scores, if not hundreds, of these cases have been quoted by the Government of India in support of its pretension; but this is futile. Such instances can in no way go to support the claim, now for the first time formally set up on behalf of giving executive officials—vaguely citing Crown authority, and resting on *ex post facto* Parliamentary sanction—full powers to cede British territory, and transfer the allegiance of Her Majesty's subjects, and all this, as matter of ordinary bureaucratic business. The more the claim is considered, the more monstrous does it appear.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A SHIP IN THE RIVER SHANGHAI.

(*North China Herald*, Sept. 18.)

Wednesday morning, about 3-20, Thomas Hope, one of the crew of the Charter Oak, an American ship of 963 tons burden, anchored below the shipping on account of having a large quantity of kerosine on board, raised an alarm of fire. Captain Smith was the first to get on deck, and not seeing smoke or any indication of fire, asked where it was. Hope said, near the fore-hatch. Captain Smith, however, saw no sign of fire in that direction, but almost immediately perceived smoke coming through a ventilator near the main-hatch. The crew being by this time aroused from their sleep, and on deck, the main-hatch was lifted, and flames and smoke immediately shot up some feet above the deck. The alarm bell was instantly rung and blue lights burnt, but these seem to have been neither seen nor heard by any ship in the harbour except the Thyatira, lying about a thousand yards away, and which at once despatched a boat's crew to enquire, and render help. In the meantime, the Charter Oak's crew, stimulated by the energy of their captain, rigged the pumps, and procured buckets, &c.; but the fire was in a great degree extinguished by a large tub of water which had been left standing near the main-hatch, being overset by some of the men, the water falling plump on to the seat of the fire in the lower hold, and nearly putting it out. There were still 1,700 cases of kerosine oil on the top of about 300 tons of anthracite coal, stowed in the lower hold—the ship having discharged several thousand cases of oil. By good luck, the flames were got under before they obtained firm hold; but not until the whole interior of the vessel was made so hot, that the hand could not bear to touch either wood or metal-work. A very few minutes more, and she would have burst into a mass of flame, doubtless, from her position, involving loss of life.

An examination was made below as quickly as possible, and it was found that a deliberate attempt had been made to burn the ship, the completeness of the preparation for which showed that more than one person must have assisted in it. At the point in the lower hold, just beneath the hatchways, which, being open, would have acted as a funnel to conduct the flames, were found some 50 cases of oil, built around with old mats, tarred parcelling, and a quantity of pitch pinewood surmounted by another oil case, in the bottom of which a small hole had been made, apparently with a marling-spike, and from which the oil was slowly dripping over the mass of combustibles. Another oil-can had been broached in a similar manner, near the fore-hatch, but the hole was made too large (perhaps purposely) and the oil had run about the deck in that neighbourhood. The heat had already partially charred the wood casing of the cans, and the solder of several of them was melted from the outside rims. It is thought that the alarm was given a little too soon, or that the light was applied at a place fortunately not saturated with the oil or the flames would certainly have spread with destructive swiftness.

A further investigation showed that the chests and effects of the four men comprising the present starboard-watch of the ship, were all nicely packed as if for removal, no such preparation having been made by the men in the port-watch. The man Hope belongs to the starboard-watch, and an inference detrimental to them all is drawn from the facts stated. Captain Smith laid an information yesterday at the U.S. Consulate-General before O. B. Bradford, Esq., who at once issued a warrant for the apprehension of the four men thought to be implicated, and they will be brought up for examination in the course of next week.

THE ARMY IN THE NORTH WEST.

(*North China Herald*, September 11.)

The *Peking Gazette* of the 25th August contains another of the remarkable confessions to which we are so often indebted for an insight into the condition of the Government in China. This is a memorial from the military governor of Hami, reporting the extreme straits to which he is reduced for want of money, and giving some instructive details regarding his position and the movements of Chinese troops towards Eastern Turkestan. He appears to have under his command about 5,000 men, for whose maintenance he wants Tls. 50,000 a month. In reply to a representation to this effect, he was told last year that he was to look for remittances from the provinces of Shansi and Honan, and for payment of arrears of subsidies from other provinces, for his support. But the Governors of these provinces reply to his appeals, that their treasuries are absolutely unable to meet the demands upon them; and an application to Tso Tsung-tang, the Viceroy of Kansuh, remains as yet unanswered. The amount which should be paid to his division, out of the army supplies for the district of Sungaria, is Tls. 14,000 per mensem, but in two years that have elapsed since this sum was fixed, the only payment made has been Tls. 3,000. During two months preceding the date of the memorial he had received no supplies at all either of pay or rations, besides which the "divisions of the Army of the West continually passing through Hami on their advance Westward," buy up everything, causing a continual rise in prices. As a matter of fact, since 1873 the prices of provisions had risen to Tls. 15 *a* 16 per *tan*, and now that all supplies in the neighbourhood have been exhausted he has to send such a distance for food that Tls 6 has to be paid for every 100 catties transported. Altogether the cost of grain laid down in Hami seems to be Tls. 28 per 300 catties; and if we realise these conditions, we have no difficulty in conceiving that, left without money, the Hami garrison is reduced to a state of misery bordering on starvation. The Commandant declares that he has only got along so far by resorting to the most extreme financial shifts, borrowing money from other officers, and even from the Prince of the Kalmuck Tartars, who had been witnesses of his distress; but "this is a mere drop in the ocean, and things cannot go on much longer in so precarious a condition." He asks now for Tls 200,000 at once, as urgently necessary to save his soldiers from starvation; and urges on the Government the military importance of Hami as a reason for keeping its garrison in some sort of condition to fight. Its position "in the line of march of the army now being directed against Sungaria and Kashgaria," makes it a strategical point of the utmost importance. "Any encouragement given to the enemy by leaving it unprovided for, would have the most disastrous results;" and the Governor trusts that at such a crisis his troops will not be left to fight on empty stomachs, in order to abide by the Board of Revenue's regulations.

Making all allowances for Oriental hyberbole, and for the natural annoyance of a mandarin who finds himself short of money instead of having funds to manipulate, the case looks bad, and places the Government in a very feeble and undignified position. Indeed, it seems very much occupied at the present moment in trying to squeeze blood out of stones. It has nearly killed the proverbial goose by excessive taxation on trade; and perpetual appeals for money are being constantly met by declarations of provincial governors that their treasuries are empty and in debt. It is easy to conceive what an opening this condition of things leaves for peculation; because the Government cannot enquire too closely into means, when its requirements are so urgent. But it is difficult to conceive the fatuity which induces it to waste millions on useless arsenals and gunboats, and on an expedition across the desert to recover countries that would be a source of weakness rather than of strength if reconquest were possible. The Governor draws a pleasant picture of the condition of the districts through which the "Army of Turkestan" is marching. If the country is thus denuded of supplies, and so important a garrison as Hami is left without money to buy food, the question naturally arises how the army of invasion itself is being provided for? One cannot resist the inference that if money fails so badly in one case, it must fall rather short in the other. And it is not only from this direction that the cry of deficit arises. Several memorials have appeared lately in the *Gazette*, crying for arrears from this province and that, from this source and that to provide money for the Imperial obsequies which have to be carried out with the accustomed pomp. Of course the occasion is one to be availed of for peculation; and the various offices which are indicated as being in arrears with their contributions may have a different statement of accounts to offer from the Court officials who declare them hopelessly in arrear. It is the similarity of the cry that is striking; everywhere money is called for, and everywhere a dearth of it is pleaded.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ST. BEECHER AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

The recent dedication of the City Temple to the worship of that strange idol Mr. Beecher has supplied a significant commentary on the insidious invitation just before addressed to clergymen of the Church of England to identify themselves with the institution. It is unpleasant to discover that there is in any part of our community a sympathetic weakness for those peculiar tenets which have borne their natural fruit in the scandal at Brooklyn. It is some comfort, however, to observe that respectable Nonconformists are, as a body, by no means disposed to submit quietly to the humiliating imputation which has been cast upon them by Dr. Parker and his friends. For the trap which was cunningly laid for the unsuspecting congregation of the City Temple, when a vote of confidence in Mr. Beecher was suddenly let fly in their name, Dr. Parker may have been alone responsible. But the meeting next day, at which a still more sickly and fulsome resolution was put forth, as if on behalf of Nonconformist ministers generally, naturally involved more serious consequences to the character of the whole body; and it is not surprising that this audacious assumption of authority should have produced a com-

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motion which has not yet subsided. There was at once an indignant repudiation from all parts of the country, and this has been followed up by continued protests in the denominational organs, and a series of denunciatory pamphlets, some of which have reached us. The line of defence which has been taken by some of the chief offenders is certainly rather an extraordinary one; for, apart from the main charge against Mr. Beecher, on which they are of course, like other people entitled to their own opinion, they eagerly seek to extenuate and justify the peculiar practices which tend to confirm the suspicions against him, and which, in any case, show how little his personal conduct and habits were in accordance with the sobriety and decorum demanded in his position. Dr. Raleigh, for instance, admitting that there have been "peculiarities"—he "will even add improprieties"—in Mr. Beecher's behaviour, does not see why on this account he should not be approached with sympathy by those who believe that he has, "with complete success, shown himself innocent of the heavier charge." This assumption, which also pervades the resolution passed by Dr. Raleigh and his associates, that the charge against Mr. Beecher has been completely disproved, is of course a flagrant perversion of the notorious fact that the jury could not agree on a verdict of acquittal; and not a word of censure or admonition is hinted as to the dangerous consequences to others of the example of Mr. Beecher's "peculiarities." It is extremely unfortunate that any controversy on this unsavoury subject should have spread to our shores; but, as this has happened, it is necessary that any misrepresentation of the positive facts of the case should be exposed. It would be too much to expect everybody to toil through the voluminous mass of wearisome and unpleasant evidence; but those who care to read a keen yet impartial summary of the case, in which the essential facts are separated from the mass of verbiage and irrelevant matter, will find it in a statement that has been reprinted from the *New York Times*. The Beecher case, like the Tichborne, becomes much clearer when it is studied in a strictly historical form, step by step; and we will briefly endeavour to exhibit it in this order, even at the risk of troubling our readers with a nauseous repetition which we would gladly have avoided.

The theory of the defence at the trial was that Mr Beecher was led by his accusers into a series of discussions or negotiations which he imagined to have no reference to anything more serious than an imputation of undue interference on his part in the affairs of the Tilton family, which was supposed to have had the effect of producing an estrangement between the husband and wife; and that the graver charge came upon him afterwards as a complete surprise. It is clear, however, that Beecher must at least have known the gravity of the charge after the 29th December, 1870, when Tilton, following up his formal demand on the 26th to his pastor to resign his office and quit Brooklyn, showed Beecher his wife's written confession, which Beecher persuaded Mrs. Tilton next day to retract out of compassion, as she said, for his misery. Yet from that day down to the middle of last year we find Beecher in close and obsequious attendance on Tilton and Moulton. He has plenty of hard words for himself, groans and tears, and pleadings for mercy, but not a word against his accusers. He does not attempt to deny anything, makes no preparation for a defence or for the punishment of his calumniators, but tries to coax and wheedle, and touch their hearts by his weeping and despair. The day after he gets Mrs. Tilton's retractation, he humbly attends by command at Moulton's house to meet Tilton, though it is a prayer-meeting night, and he has in haste to make arrangements for a substitute. He expresses no indignation at the nature of the accusations against him, but merely complains—this is his own evidence—that "an unfair advantage has been taken of him" in getting Mrs. Tilton's confession; and when Tilton rejoins that the unfairness was on his side in extorting the retractation, he "argues the point with him," and then surrenders the document to Moulton with an apology. On New Year's Day (Sunday) the famous "letter of contrition" is written, in which he "humbles himself before Theodore Tilton as before God," and begs forgiveness; or, he admits, used words to that effect. On February 7th he sends a whining letter to Moulton begging for a reconciliation with Tilton, whose "nobleness" he extols; and he writes to Mrs. Tilton begging her to trust implicitly to Moulton, "whose hand tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads." On the 20th May he goes to Tilton's house, and they fall into "an easy and unbusiness-like chat," Beecher sitting on Tilton's knee "to make the appeal closer," and, when Mrs. Tilton comes in, the three kissing and fondling all round. Early in 1872, Beecher repeats an offer he had before made to "step down and out" if his "destruction" would satisfy Tilton; but fears it would make a "clouded future" for Tilton's family. At the beginning of the next year again he is "suffering the torments of the damned," and living on "the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, and despair." And so it goes on from the last day of 1870 down to well on in 1874. Beecher is continually whining, cringing, and suppliant before Moulton and Tilton, and beseeching mercy and forgiveness. In October 1873 a private Committee of Plymouth Church summoned Tilton on a charge of slandering the pastor. Mrs. Bradshaw had in 1870 heard Tilton accuse Beecher of adultery, and as the report spread, in the autumn of 1873 she felt bound to ask Beecher whether the "awful story" was true. He advised her not to interfere, as he had made it all up with Tilton. Even when confronted with Tilton before the tribunal, he said he had no charge against him; everything had been "amicably adjusted, and, as far as he was concerned buried." In 1874, however, Beecher began to change his tone of a whipped hound, and became blustering and defiant; but this did not happen until Tilton's secret had become public property through the newspapers. Down to about this time there had been throughout the whole of the correspondence and talks a tacit assumption that Beecher was a great culprit, and the Tiltons his victims, and yet it was not till after three years had passed on this footing that he ventured to turn upon his accusers.

It is difficult to see how such a succession of facts can bear any but one interpretation; but, even apart from the actual charge, there is something singularly outrageous in asserting that this exhibition of Beecher's pastoral "peculiarities"—his loose freedom in kissing and other endearments; his insidious philandering with a weak woman; his slimy sycophancy and abject crouching to people who accused him of a shocking crime; his hypocritical subserviency even to such a one as old Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Tilton's mother, who wrote:—"Do you know, when I hear of your cracking your jokes from Sunday to Sunday, and think of the misery you have brought upon us, I think with the Psalmist, 'There is no God'"; and his histrionic effrontery in the witness-box, again cracking jokes even on sacred subjects, as in the description of Mrs. Moulton as "a slice of the day of judgment"—that all this is "so entirely favourable to the Christian character of our honoured brother." Even if Mr. Beecher did not slip himself, he gave evil encouragement by his example to try a slippery descent. The terms on which, before the scandal broke out, he lived in Tilton's house as his "second home," at once the confessor and cicisbeo of the wife, recall Tartuffe almost to the letter:—"Ah! pour être dévôt, je n'en suis pas moins homme!" though perhaps the "feu discret" hardly applies. Here is some of Dr. Parker's ingenious argument on this point from a letter in the *Christian World*. He argues that allowance must be made for "great gifts," which "would seem to provoke great temptations." "When there is high sensitiveness of nature, when everything is looked at through a moral rather than a logical medium, when sympathy is large and unsuspecting, the probability is that there will be many temptations unfelt by men of another mould. It is therefore unfair, in his opinion, to set one man against another when so much depends upon circumstances which are rather to be felt than explained." This last touch is an exquisite one. Dr. Parker goes on to argue that preachers who make "the pulses tingle with a life mysterious and mighty as Eternity" are not to be judged by ordinary men if they indulge in any peculiarities; and he winds up by the astounding assertion that "every English minister with whom he is acquainted is in deep sympathy with Mr. Beecher—a noble man—and when he comes to England they will tell him something of their great love." It is not very likely that Mr. Beecher will pay us this honour, but, if he does, we fancy he will discover from his reception that the sort of "large and unsuspecting sympathy" which he typifies, and which Dr. Parker apparently wishes to see widely cultivated in domestic circles in England, is not exactly to the taste of a race old-fashioned enough to prefer ordinary decency and a morality that is prudent in keeping clear of wanton temptations. It is time that the Congregational Union took some definite public step to exonerate itself from any connexion with this poisonous propaganda.—*Saturday Review.*

AN ORIENTAL WAY OF LOOKING AT WORLDLY AFFAIRS.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

WELL, Sir, I invited Nicholas (he hates me to call him Nicholas) to meet El Musafir at my lodgings. The interview has taken place, and anything more disappointing I have never experienced. At the beginning the Englishman was very much disconcerted because the Oriental would not shake hands with him. Brown has a passion for seizing every stranger by the hand, squeezing it with his own perspiring fingers, and agitating it backwards and forwards as if he were working the handle of a pump. I have been most anxious to teach El Musafir that this is the proper manner to receive a friend, because I am convinced that to make him adopt the practice is the first successful step in corrupting him; and if I can make him lay aside his formal and dignified salute for your *poignee de main* to every hand which presents itself, whether clean or dirty, I shall easily get him to abandon his other religious scruples one by one. But up to the present time the obstinate man holds to his own salutations and insists that it is familiarity and not respect which is shown by the mutual vibration of two elbows.

Nor was our conversation more satisfactory. Brown began it, in that patronising manner of lecturing a foreigner which makes Englishmen so much beloved abroad. Of course, he talked the leading articles of the *Times*. I need not say he has very confused notions of El Musafir's nationality.

"Sad news this of your country," said he; "a bad job this insurrection. You know you can't put it down. You must make independent States of all the Christians. We can't allow you to go on tyrannising over them in the way you're doing! I'm glad that patriotic man Earl Russell has headed a subscription."

I translated this to El Musafir, who asked in reply, "Why does the Hawadjee say things that are not true? So far from the Mussulmans tyrannising over the Christians, his own people have borne witness that, on the contrary, it is the Mussulmans who are worse treated than the Christians. Does he wish all these Rayahs to be made independent, as he calls it, that they may fight among themselves? Has he never heard how in the city and in the place which the Christians consider most holy—in Jerusalem, at the sepulchre of their Prophet, on whom be peace—all the different tribes of Christians fight against one another for the mastery, and would slaughter each other, did not the soldiers of the Mussulman compel them to discontinue the battle? So it would be in the East of Europe; if it were not for the Osmanlis, there would be nothing but war and slaughter amongst the Sclavonians, the Greeks, and the Latins, till the Russian came in and took possession of all."

"What does he mean by the Mussulmans being oppressed?" asked Brown. "The *Times* says nothing of that."

"Don't expose your ignorance," said I. "You ought to read the Consular reports. Before you talk on those matters you are bound to know that the Mussulmans are liable to forced military service, from which the Rayahs are exempt, and that taxation on the Mussulmans is far more heavy into the bargain."

"Then what are they rising in insurrection for?" asked he. "My good man," I answered, "you really should inform yourself a little. Don't you know that the whole thing is got up from Montenegro, which is acknowledged to be subsidised by Russia, and the aim of it is to break down the power of the Porte and give Constantinople to the Czar; that's what Earl Russell's subscribing to bring about."

My Englishman considered a little, and then resumed. "Oh, that won't do at all. The bondholders would be in a bad way. Tell him, will you, that England is determined to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire?"

"You had better not ask me to say that," I said, "for he knows perfectly well, as you've just told him, that you and your Earl Russells are always the first to propose its dismemberment."

"Tell him, then," said he, "that we shall always be prepared to make the greatest sacrifices for his country, as we did in the Crimean War. Tell him this; but mind, I don't say I'm so sure of it myself."

"I'd better not touch on that subject," I answered, "for this Eastern had a relation killed at Sinope, when the Turkish squadron was destroyed because the English Ambassador would not allow it to be reinforced; besides, he had an uncle who was in Omar Pacha's army, and he knows how after the Turks had defeated the Russians on the Danube, they where held back by the Allies, and not allowed to intercept the retreat to Sebastopol."

El Musafir was anxious to know what we were talking about. I informed him that the Englishman was promising him protection.

"God is great," said he, "and the English are very wise and very strong, but may the All Merciful deliver us from such protection as theirs. They protected the Padishah, and they destroyed his fleet at Navarino. They protected him, and discussed with the Muscovite Emperor the partition of his dominions. They protected him, and caused his ships to be destroyed at Sinope, and forbade his armies on the Danube to capture their defeated and retreating enemies. They protected him, and took from him the sovereignty of his own seas. They protected him, and advised him not to subdue his rebellious subjects in Candia. And now they protect him, and their great men publicly collect money to assist the rebels against him."

I translated this to Brown, who thought for a while, and then after a pause said, "Tell him I'm glad to hear that the British Ambassador has had an interview with the Sultan, and has given him the best advice. So I hope everything will be arranged satisfactorily."

I interpreted this to El Musafir, who was silent for a minute, and then spoke in his turn as follows:—

"My friend here has told me that your Queen is wise, and just, and good, and that she administers her Empire through Viziers, whom she has chosen because they also are especially wise, just, and good. The Elchee, who has been admitted to the sublime presence of the Padishah, must therefore have gone to ask the assistance of his Highness to teach your Queen how for the future to govern her kingdom better, for though amongst all nations, even amongst those of the true believers, there are many faults to be found—for man is liable to sin—yet nowhere have I heard of a country so much needing advice as yours, and of this thewise, good, just Viziers must be conscious.

"Many things I have to say thereon which must be left unsaid, but nevertheless on some I will speak, that you, O Hawadjee Brown, may go forth and tell your countrymen that the Mussulmans desire you should amend your ways. First, I will speak of your debt.

"This mad Dragoman tells me that your people speak irreverently of the Osmanlis, and say that they are a people who borrow your money recklessly, and spend it extravagantly.

"Who was it first taught them to borrow money? Did they ever think of doing so before your fleets and armies were in their land twenty years ago? when you said to them, 'You must borrow our money, you shall and will take it, or we will give you over to the Muscovites.' When you said this you had come in on pretence of friendship, but you took possession, and ordered everything your own way, and this after the Osmanlis had defeated the Muscovites without your assistance. "But you say 'the Padishah' has borrowed money since! Could he have borrowed it if you had not offered to lend it? Have you lent it for his advantage or for your own profit? But that is not what I have to speak of. I wish that advice should be given to you respecting your own debt. I am told that you are thirty-two millions of men in number, that you owe seven hundred and thirty millions of your pounds. The Padishah's subjects are thirty-five millions, and his debt is one hundred and eighty four millions, or about one-fourth of yours; while your debt, in proportion to your revenue, is greater than that of the Osmanlis in proportion to theirs, and none of their revenue is paid from their vices as yours is.

"Furthermore, the money borrowed by you has been expended in making war on barbarous people in Africa, in Abyssinia, in China, besides wars which you have undertaken without law and justice elsewhere. Two hundred years ago you had no debt, and then your people did not go fighting with all the world. Now you have made the world so unsafe—you have built so many ships, and caused other nations to keep such armies—that the Padishah has been obliged to build ships and keep armies too.

"Moreover, I am told a very grievous thing. Your Vizier of Finance exalts when he has to tell your assemblage of men sitting on benches and wearing hats that he has what he calls a large surplus. A great part of this money comes from selling intoxicating drinks; and your Vizier knows that the more drunken his countrymen are, the more money he has to put into the Treasury, and he rejoices thereat; and the men who brew intoxicating drinks are great men, and the men who sell it are they who elect the Assembly who sit on benches, and wear hats, and talk the words of folly; whence it comes that men reel and stagger about your streets, and beat their wives and even their fathers and mothers, and make themselves worse than beasts. And the magistrates excuse them, for they say, surely they were drunk, and your Moollahs preach to them in vain. But the Viziers rejoice, for they say it is good for the revenue.

"Moreover, I have seen shameless women in your streets, and of these, I am told, there are nigh one hundred thousand in your great city alone. Neither drunkenness nor such women are known amongst the true believers; therefore there is much need for them to send an Ambassador to give you good advice.

"The Hawadjee Brown has spoken of disturbances among the Rayahs. Have I not heard that your Queen is the Queen of Hindustan? Did you never have rebellion there? Did I not hear of your slaughtering and blowing rebels from the mouths of guns? But you never heard of a great man among the Osmanlis sending money to those rebels, as one of your great men has done to those in rebellion against the Padishah.

"The Hawadjee talks of the oppression of the Rayahs. It is not true. Your own Consuls have said so. But also your own people have told of the oppression exercised on the people of Hindustan, insomuch that famines are common among them, and they cannot even buy salt, yet you make them pay heavy taxes, and sometimes they are beaten and ill used, and you exact a large tribute from Hindustan and you raise most of that tribute by growing opium, with which you poison the Chinese; and you slaughter the Chinese if they object to buy it. Surely these things are distressing in the sight of Allah, and you have much need of advice thereupon.

"Furthermore, I am told that there is another island very nigh you, like unto yours, which desires to be freed from you and to govern itself. But you who contribute money to the rebellious Bosnians, would be very angry if the Osmanlis sent gold to the Irish to make them revolt. In this also you have need of advice.

"You have a law, and your law is good; it tells you to do unto others as you would have others do unto you. I am told that the family of your Sidi Russell are rich and great, because one of your kings took lands away from the poor and gave the possessions to the forefathers of Sidi Russell. Would he be pleased if I gave a purse of gold to the poor to help them to rise in insurrection and take the lands back again?

"I will not speak much of other matters. It is true that in your country there are many who are wonderfully rich, and there are many who starve for want of bread. There are some who send little children to work so young that they are killed thereby; some who work at grinding steel until they die; some both men and women, who live and work in dark mines underground. There are some women who make garments for others continually night and day, working until they die. Also there are men among you who live by writing and selling books against their own faith; others who publicly blaspheme the Most High. There are also many who proclaim a war of the poor against the rich, so that your country is endangered, and a great part of your nation are ready to rend the other part in pieces. Among the Osmanlis there is nothing of all this, for the rich man gives to the poor until his hunger is sufficed. Truly on this also you need advice.

"But more than all, you want advice on this. You are a people who live by buying and selling. If you cease to buy and sell, your poor men will become hungry, and you will fight among yourself for bread to the destruction of all.

"As long as the Padishah rules at Constantinople and as long as you rule in Hindustan, you can buy and sell safely unto the whole world; but if the Muscovite takes possession of Stamboul and of Hindustan, then the world will pass to him.

"Now you do all you can to weaken the Padishah and to take portions of his kingdom from him, and to drive him from Stamboul, and when he is gone the Muscovites will come, and they will cause the true believers and the idolaters of India to rise up against you, and they will offer you their assistance, and when you have accepted it they will enter Hindustan and remain there, and you will no longer be able to buy and sell, and your people in your own country will be mad with hunger, and burn houses—even thy house, O Hawadjee—and this will be your reward for inviting the Rayahs to rise in rebellion, and for allowing the Muscovites to slaughter the true believers in Turkestan. Truly on these points do you need a wise counsellor.

"But you say 'we have many ships.' What can your heavy ships accomplish? All that these huge things can do is to kill men—and so can battalions kill men; but Cossacks and Bashi Bazouks plunder, and to plunder the enemy causes him to cry for mercy. Now you say our enemys' trade is to go free in time of war, for no ships shall be examined to see if his goods are on board. So that your enemies will trade as if they were not at war, and your great ships will be idle because no one will come to be killed by them.

"Truly on this you need advice more than all.

"But these things are upon you because you have forgotten your own law, and because you say we have always eat and drank, we have always bought and sold—as it has been so will it ever be. There is no need for us to think of these things. Let us go on eating and drinking, buying and selling, the end will not come in our time. We are very big and very strong. And when I ask of you wherein you are strong, you say, 'We have made iron roads, and we travel very swiftly thereon, and carry our merchandise very quickly; and a nation that has iron roads, in great number must be wise and strong.' The Turks have no iron roads therefore they are despicable and weak! Is it more pleasing to Allah to make iron roads than to do justice? Is travelling swiftly better than righteousness? On all these things you greatly need advice."

The Tunisian ended here. I fear I shall never be able to make a thorough-going piratical, Christian Englishman of him—it is a woeful disappointment. One comfort is that his words will have no weight with Brown. For, as you well know, Sir, if the four major and twelve minor prophets all preached to a thoroughly respectable man they would have as much effect on him as decanting a bottle of Eau de Cologne into the main sewer at Barking would have in sweetening that odoriferous neighbourhood. Brown would meet the denunciations of John the Baptist himself with the true Briton's unanswerable argument—"Pooh! Pooh!"

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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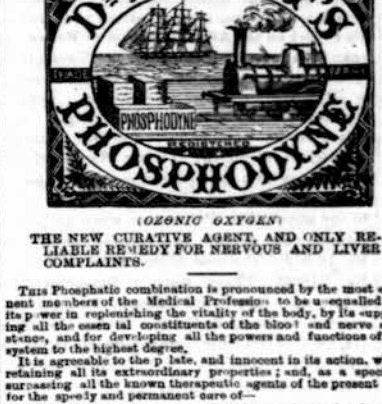

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